THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

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A CLOSE RACE

REPORTED WITH FUSIN' CONFUSION.

Skowhegan, Damariscotta, Kennebunk, Passamaquoddy and all the Other Dear Old Long-Named Towns Walk up with Their Respective Ballot Sheets,

Showing a Steady and Persistent Shaving Down of Davis's Last Year's Figures.

Blaine Thinks There is Hope, But Declares it to be a Great Defeat Nevertheless,

While the Fusionists Claim Plaisted's Election by a Clear Majority Over the Unborsed President-Thieves,

And Now Give a Long Pull, a Strong Pull, and a Pull All Together for November's Victory.

AUGUSTA, September 13.—The last day of the campaign was a lively one on both sides. Meetings, processions, etc., were held all over the tate. Two constitutional amendments are to be acted upon to-morrow; one providing for the election of a governor by plurality instead of a majority, and the other changing the terms of office of the senators and representatives to conform to the amenments of the constitution providing for biennial elections and biennial sessions of the legislature. To the first there is considerable opposition on the part of the fusionists, but it is generally conceded that it will be adopted. The legislature which proposed it enacted that it should go into effect on the day of its ratification. If it is carried, the election will require only a plurality. It is claimed by the fusionists that this could not be done, as it makes the amendment retroactive, and say that if the republicans are defeated, they will call upon the supreme court, which, in their interest, will take the same view.

PORTLAND, September 13.—The weather is beautiful. A very heavy vote is being polled in all the wards of the city.

BOSTON, September 13.—The Herald's Belfast (Me.) special says: The morning opened damp and foggy. Voting commenced at 9 o'clock, both parties crowding about the polling place eager for the battle.

PORTLAND September 13.—Telegraphic tallies from all the wards at 12 o'clock to the republican state committee rooms give the republicans 1,586 and the fusionists 1,444. This is three-sevenths of the city vote. The fusionists made efforts to get a strong vote early. Tallies from six wards at noon give the republicans 1,993; fusionists, 1,793.

LEWISTON, September 13.—At 1 o'clock the vote of Lewiston gives Davis 822, Plaisted 655. Everybody is at work and the weather fine. The full vote is being brought out. Fogg runs behind the ticket Auburn is voting very largely republican, and there is confidence of increasing the majority of last year. The prohibition party is voting for Joy instead of Nye, and only two votes are reported in Lewiston so far for that ticket.

PORTLAND, September 13.—At 2 o'clock the tallies of Portland gives the republicans 3,011, fusionists 2,722 being a republican majority of 281 Biddeford at 1 o'clock gives 47 republican majority. Rockland at 1:40 o'clock 200 republican majority. Saco at 1 o'clock 200 republican majority. Dearing noon fusion majority 60.

BEDFORD, September 13.—Voting to-day has so far been quiet, but each side is endeavoring to get out a full vote. At 12 o'clock only a light vote had been thrown and the republicans had a small majority. They also lead in Kennebunk and Saco. In Kennebunk and Kennebunkport the democrats are casting a much larger vote than last year, and it is possible that a representative may be gained. In the classed towns of Kennebunk and Lyman counties will be close. The temperance vote is small.

BOSTON, September 13.—A special dispatch to the Traveller, from Augusta, says that the morning opened with perfect weather, which reports from other parts of the state show to be general, and the result of which is that a heavy vote is being cast. While the polling goes on, shouters on both sides maintain an equally confident front. Senator Blaine cast his vote early. He declines to give any estimate in figures, but feels assured of a complete republican triumph that will make the congressional delegation solid. Per contra candidate Plaisted says he feels certain he will be the next governor. Congressmen Ladd and Murch are equally positive in their claims. Captain Boutelle believes he will have from eight hundred to a thousand majority over Ladd. Representative Frye shares his confidence. The republican committee received dispatches this morning from Belfast saying that Plaisted and Murch were certainly running behind the fusion vote of last year and 1878.

A special to the Boston Herald from Bangor, says: "Election day has opened pleasant and political excitement runs high. Voters are coming out in full numbers and those who are well informed say they never knew of a year when the people manifested the same interest and went to the polls so early. It is now too early to give any idea of the vote thrown.

A special to the Journal from Lewiston, Me., dated at noon, says the election in Lewiston and Auburn is progressing quietly, both sides bringing out their voters to the last man, the independent-prohibition ticket receiving almost no votes. The republicans will carry Auburn by as large a majority as they have estimated. Lewiston is closer, but the republicans will carry it by a good majority. There are more foreign votes than usual, for the republicans and greenbackers are cutting fusion tickets somewhat. Fogg, for congress, remains behind. Most of the voting here is done in the afternoon.

EASTPORT, September 13.—The election is progressing quietly in Eastport. So far both parties in town have polled about an equal number of votes.

BOSTON, September 13.—A special dispatch from Portland to the Herald says: "The polls opened with indications that a very heavy vote would be cast, with a good deal of scattering. The fusionists in most of the wards are voting solidly. The fusion vote will be in early. All quiet."

Later indications are that the Nye men are voting for Plaisted. There is an astonishing crowd at the polls. Mr. Berry, secretary of the greenback committee, claims that True, republican candidate for sheriff, has been scratched enough to defeat him. The democrats challenge every Irish republican vote in ward No. 4 as reported

BIDDEFORD, September 13.—The election is proceeding quietly but earnestly, with promise of a fair vote. The democrats are more confident this morning than at any previous time, but although the politicians on both sides are hopeful, the majority for the republicans in this city may fall below one hundred. At 11 o'clock the republicans led in six out of seven wards, having about sixty majority.

AUGUSTA, September 13.—The republicans are gaining on last year's majority. At 1 o'clock the republicans were 150 ahead in five wards. The other two wards were not heard from.

BELFAST, September 13.—The fusionists are leading in two wards and are much encouraged. They will probably reduce the republican majority by 75 votes or more. A large vote is being polled and there is great excitement.

DAMARISCOTTA, ME., September 13.—The republicans are making heavy gains here. The fusion candidate for senator is said to be running behind in a country which, in many portions, will go republican. At Waldoboro indications are that Lincoln county will go republican, but it is impossible to tell yet.

PORTLAND, September 13.—Somersett county indicates a strong republican majority. Lewiston gives 147 republican majority. Auburn also gives a strong republican majority

The 3 o'clock tallies in Portland give the republicans 3,3[illegible]3 and the democrats 2,967—republican majority, 336.

BOSTON, September 13.—The vote of Ellsworth is just received. It is as follows: Davis 630, Plaisted 592. James F. Cushman, republican, is elected representative. This is a gain of 84 for Davis and 75 for Plaisted.

An Augusta dispatch says few returns received indicate a close and doubtful election in Maine. Bangor telegrams say the republicans have carried the city by forty majority—a fusion gain of 214 Nye received five votes.

PORTLAND, September 12.—East Port, gives Davis 431 and Plaisted 339, a net republican gain of 15. At the close of the polls in Portland, the republicans had 251 majority. Last year the republican majority over all in Portland was 602.

The official returns for Portland lacking the island vote are as follows: Davis republican 3,481, Plaisted fusion 3,251, Nye enforced prohibitionist 27, scattering 19—total 6,778, republican plurality 230; republican majority 184 Last year the republican vote was 3,496. greenback 1331, democratic 1 504, scattering 29, republican majority 602.

Lewiston gives Davis 1,561, Plaisted 1,397, Joy 13, Nye 2; net republican gain 120.

Auburn gives Davis 1,272, Plaisted 970 Joy 8, Nye 1. B. Bradbury 1.

The republican majority in Belfast is 72 against 141 last year.

Bradford gives Davis 1,111, Plaisted 1,057, scattering 15, Last year Davis had 1,009, Smith, greenback, 779, Garcelon, democrat, 327

Thirty towns give Davis 18,686, Plaisted 16,322, scattering 120, total 35,125. Davis's majority 2 244 The same towns last year: Davis 17,981, Smith 9.524, Garcelon 5,842, scattering 158, total 33,455. Davis's majority 2,507, a fusion gain this year of 263. The above towns include Lewiston, Augusta, Portland, Rockland, Biddeford, Auburn and Skowhegan.

Fifty-one towns give Davis 21,884, Plaisted 19,794, scattering 130. The same towns last year gave Davis 21,039, Smith 11,648, Garcelon 7,000, scattering 112; aggregate 41,808, against 39,800. Davis's majority 1,930, against 2,278 last year, and a fusion gain of 318.

A special to the Boston Herald says that Waldo county has gone heavily for the fusionists.

Aristook county has probably gone fusion by eight hundred majority, which is about the same as last year in the election of all county officers.

At 8:30 p.m. the returns of Lincoln county indicate a fusion majority of 150 to 200. The fusion majority last year was 97.

The republican majority in Belfast is 17. Last year it was 141.

The election passed off quietly in Bangor, the parties polling a full vote. The republican county officers were elected by a reduced majority. The representatives are as before. This county gives Davis 1,089, Plaisted 621. Joy 43.

One hundred and four towns give Davis 30,712, Plaisted 29,144, scattering 157: total 60,014. The same towns last year gave Davis 29,256, Smith 18,096, Garcelon 9.470, scattering 137; total, 76,941. Davis's majority is 1,410, against 1,551 last year, a fusion gain of 141.

A dispatch to the Boston Herald from Augusta says that the republicans generally concede Plaisted's election and the defeat of Reed for congress in the first district. Blaine thinks there is still hope for Davis, but says it is a great defeat nevertheless. Fifty-four towns show a net fusion gain of 257. The legislature is pretty sure for the republicans.

One hundred and forty-eight towns give Davis 35,992, Plaisted 34,879, scattering 170, total 71,041. The same towns last year gave Davis 34,292, Smith 22,359, Garcelon 10,728, scattering 137, total 67,516; Davis's majority 944, against 1,068 last year; fusion gain 125.

Twenty three towns in Washington county give Davis 3,486, Plaisted 2,745. In the same towns last year Davis had 718 majority. Full returns will show little difference from last year. The republicans elect 6, and perhaps 7 representatives out of 10 in the county.

The democrats claim the first congressional district, and are rejoicing over Anderson's election. Cumberland county is very close, and has probably given the fusions six towns still to be heard from.

Augusta gives a republican majority of 193. Davis had 1,105, Plaisted 899, Nye 10, scattering 3

Androscoggin county, complete, gives Davis 4,815, Plaisted 4,506, scattering 31. Last year Davis had 4,569 and the combined democrats and greenbackers 4,454.

11 o'clock—One hundred and eighty-two towns give Davis 40,992, Plaisted 39,373, scattering 22—total 80,385. The same towns last year gave Davis 39,062. Smith 24,971, Garcelon 12,050, scattering 143—total 76,227. Davis's majority 1,599 against last year 1,899, a fusion gain of 300.

Both Sides Claim the State.

BOSTON, September 13.—The news from Augusta states that the immense crowds around the headquarters of both parties in the early part of the evening are beginning to disperse. The vote has been very close, but indications now are that the back towns will offset the republican loss in the cities. At the Republican headquarters Davis's election is claimed, as are the house and senate. Republican defeats on the represensentative tickets in the fourth and fifth districts is conceded. So far one hundred and eighteen towns have been heard from, and these give a net loss of about 200 over last year. At the fusion headquarters Plaisted's election is claimed by 2,000 majority, as are three of the five congressmen.

Congressman Frye is re-elected in the second district by about 1,500 majority.

It Looks Like Victory.

BOSTON, September 13.—The towns to hear from at 11 o'clock gave last year: Davis, 30,150, Smith 23,073, Garcelon 9,720, scattering 200, a republican minority of 2,843. This indicates about 1,500 fusion majority.

A Surprising Result.

NEW YORK, September 13.—The Herald says the result in Maine is surprising, and it is probable the fusionists have gained a victory. It further says the result puts a new face on the situation by imparting confidence to the democrats and alarming the republicans; it will inflame the zeal and spur the activity of both. The country will now enter on a contest more strenuous and heated than has been witnessed in our politics in a long period.

In Briny Tears.

NEW YORK, September 13.—The Tribune admits that the result of the election in Maine is still in doubt, and that it will somewhat disappoint the republicans. It says the returns from 215 towns, covering more than half of the state, show a fusion gain on 1879 of 460.

Discouraging, Very.

NEW YORK, September 14.—The Staats Zeitung says the unexpected reverse to the republicans in Maine will have a very discouraging effect on their efforts in Indiana and Ohio, and claims the result as a Democratic victory.

Ours, Certain.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, September 13.—The World says as all the republican organs have agreed to treat the result in Maine as a decision of the hopes of their party in the presidential campaign, the work done yesterday by the democrats of that state assumes an importance which no democrat would otherwise have been inclined to attribute to it. The World thinks Plaisted has been elected by from 2,000 to 3,000 votes.

Even Blaine Admits It.

BOSTON, September 13.—A dispatch to the Herald says that Senator Blaine admits the defeat of Reed, Boutelle and Milliken in the first, fourth and fifth congressional districts, a fusion gain of one congressman.

Belated Figures.

BOSTON, September 13.—The following is the vote in the large cities and towns of Maine compared with the vote in 1879.

TOWNS.	1880.		1879.	
	Davis.	Plaisted.	Davis.	Smith and Garcelon.
Auburn	1272	970	1214	957
Lewiston	1534	1397	[illegible]	[illegible]
Houlton	248	265	294	[illegible]
Brunswick	599	417	564	490
Deering	491	528	481	503
Portland	3536	3340	3466	2835
Bucksport	448	278	37	334
Ellsworth	630	592	546	517
Augusta	1105	899	1017	970
Hallowell	446	258	453	219
Waterville	543	324	503	326
Winthrop	390	193	399	186
Rockland	919	797	814	738
Waldoboro	236	691	[illegible]	513
Fryeburg	241	209	227	220
Paris	503	249	468	297
Bath	1089	621	1099	486
Skowhegan	636	292	593	302
Belfast	638	613	665	524
Searsport	241	150	[illegible]	149
Winterport	305	274	270	231
Calais	716	419	696	392
Eastport	431	339	375	298
Machias	375	141	321	[illegible]
Lubec	232	217	205	201
Biddeford	1111	1057	1069	1106
Kittery	445	271	480	171
North Berwick	222	249	212	255
South Berwick	329	317	280	282
Wells	263	337	[illegible]	339
York	296	267	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sanford	245	33	199	333
Total	[illegible]	17319	20862	16393

AN ADVENTURESS.

How She Played a Wealthy Widow and Swindled a Sleeping Car Conductor.

NEW YORK, September 13.—Edward T. Perrin, formerly a conductor on a Pullman palace car running between Chicago and New York, and his wife, Tilly J. Perrin, have caused the arrest of Bertha Heyman in suits which they have brought against her to recover moneys which they allege she obtained from them under false pretenses of "a confidence woman." Mr. Perrin says that he was getting $80 a month as a conductor when he met her, about April 1st, 1880. She stated to him that she was heiress to an estate of several hundred thousand dollars, and that she was paying her lawyer $6,000 to take charge of her affairs. She wanted to engage some competent man to do it for less money, and offered Perin $2,500 a year, commencing May 1st, 1880 He accepted, but defendant told him that although $29,000 was coming to her in a short time from her lawyer, she needed some ready money for expenses. Perrin advanced to her more than $1,000. Under similar representations Mrs Heyman obtained from his wife loans amounting to $465. Affiant says further that Mrs. Heyman is now living in a New York hotel, has large and expensive apartments, with several servants in attendance. Mrs. Heyman has been arrested and is in the custody of the sheriff.

A Republican Split.

ALBANY, N. Y., September 13.—The Smythe wing of the republicans held a convention at Coeymans Saturday and nominated Charles H. Adams, of Coehoes, for congress

The anti-Smythe wing held their convention in this city and renominated John M. Bailey. Both conventions nominated George H. Stevens for district attorney. Each convention named different candidates for the other county officers.

MILWAUKEE, WIS, September 13.—P. V. Denster was renominated for congress by the democrats of the fourth district to-day.

CHICAGO, September 13.—William Aldrich was to-day renominated by the republicans of the first Illinois congressional district, and J. B. Farwell was nominated by the republicans of the second district.

The Vermont Vote.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, September 13.—Revised totals from 240 towns give Farnham, republican, 26,557 plurality over Phelps, democrat, and a majority over all of 25,041. The same towns in 1876 gave the republicans a plurality of 23,697, and a majority of 23 625.

Playing With the Lottery.

NEW YORK, September 13.—This morning Special-Agent Sharrets, of the post office department, arrested Edward Clark, a clerk in the New York post-office, and upon searching him found in his possession ten letters addressed to M. A. Dauphin & Co., No. 319 Broadway. Clark has been attached to the post-office five months, and confessed that he had been for several weeks past engaged in taking letters from the mail which he thought contained money. The accused was taken before United States Commissioner Devel, when he waived an examination and was held in a $2,500 bail to await the action of the United States grand jury.

A Diabolical Crime.

LONDON, September 13.—A parcel containing four pounds of dynamite, connected with a tube filled with percussion caps and gun-powder was found under a rail on the London and Northwestern line 16 miles from the eastern London terminus this morning. It is supposed the express train to Scotland passed over the mined rail two hours previous to the discovery, but the tube was shaken from the rail by the motion of the passing train or otherwise failed to act. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN

ENTERING UPON ITS FOURTH WEEK.

General Gordon's Ovation in Eatonton—The Convict Catechism—The News from the Districts—Toombs on the Stump—Hiram Bell's Campaign.

Gordon in Eatonton.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

EATONTON, September 13.—In spite of the rain and unpropitious aspect of the weather, General Gordon was met here to day by the largest crowd that has assembled in Eatonton since the war. He was received at the Eatonton hotel by a large concourse of the best citizens of the county with martial music from our excellent brass band. The general made one of the grandest speeches of his life in defense of Governor Colquitt and his administration. With his strong, logical arguments and the irresistible power of his eloquence, he confirmed the friends of Governor Colquitt, put many of the deluded followers of Norwood under deep conviction and it is earnestly hoped that they may yet "bring forth fruits meet for repentance." At the close of his speech he was escorted to the railroad depot by the band amid the enthusiastic shouts of the multitude and the waving of white handkerchiefs in the hands of the beauty and virtue of our town. Put down Putnam county one thousand majority for Colquitt. J. B. R.

Colquitt in East Point.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

EAST POINT, September 13.—I notice a statement citing me as authority which is apt to mislead the public, namely: that there was a great change in favor of Norwood at East Point. There has been no change whatever in the situation. A young gentleman, a Norwood man, knowing that East Point was solid for Colquitt, offered to bet the cigars that Colquitt had a majority present in a crowd of ten. To joke him at the expense of the cigars, all but one voted for Norwood. I was present, but did not vote or take any interest in the joke. This is why Norwood got nine votes in East Point out of one crowd. From present indications if Norwood gets many votes here they will be borrowed ones, returnable to Colquitt on election day. This was a splendid practical joke at the expense of a Norwood man. On election day Mr. Norwood will be the victim of a joke if he thinks he will receive a majority of the votes in this community. R. F. THOMPSON.

The Second District.

LEESBURG, September 12—The republican senatorial convention met here yesterday pursuant to adjournment and was in session all day. It finally adjourned without coming to any conclusion. It meets again on Tuesday, 14th, and there is every indication that Mr. A. C. Westbrook, of Dougherty county (independent democrat,) candidate against W. L. Lane, nominee, will be endorsed.

The Seventh District.

ROME, September 13.—Hon. Judson C. Clements spoke here to-day on national politics. Colonel Clements's speech was conservative and temperate, and was listened to with marked attention. He declared himself opposed to sectional and partisan agitation in congress, favored the immediate repeal of high taxes on liquor and tobacco, the abolition of useless federal offices, the reduction of salaries and general reform. He pointed out the flaws in Dr. Felton's record and showed why the intelligent voters of the seventh should no longer support the independent candidate. He was sorry Dr. Felton refused to engage in joint discussion. Altogether, the speech was able and eloquent, and did much good.

Toombs on the Stump.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, September 13.—General Toombs delivered a speech this morning on the political issues of the day. The crowd was comparatively small on account of the incessant rain, and it was a pity that there was no stenographer to take it down. It was a grand speech, with frequent outbursts of eloquence that were sublime. He spoke an hour and a half, giving facts in reference to the gubernatorial question.

Discussions between the Colquitt and the anti-Colquitt men are fiercer than politics have ever been since the war. J. B. F.

Macon Locally.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MACON September 13.—The election for candidates for the legislature passed off quietly here Saturday.

The following gentlemen were nominated, they receiving the the highest votes: Hon. A. O. Bacon, Colonel A. J. Lane and C. A. Tharpe.

The Colored Orators.

ATHENS, September 11.—Speeches were made here last night on Broad street by Revs. Jones and Fannin, colored, of Atlanta, for Norwood. They were replied to by Hon. Madison Davis, colored, in behalf of Colquitt. Much noise and confusion prevailed during the speeches of the first two, and frequent interruptions prevented a very connected discourse. Wofford speaks here to-night.

The News from Habersham.

CLARKSVILLE, September 6.—Emory Speer spoke here on the third to four or five hundred voters. After Mr. Speer finished his speech, General Toombs spoke in favor of Mr. Norwood. Speer's majority in Habersham will be about 800. Governor A. H. Colquitt will carry the county by at least 600 majority. R. N. G.

The Convict Catechism.

DAWSON, September 10.—I drop you a line in regard to the "convict catechism." Norwood's friends circulated a great many among the colored people in this section, and they are proving the best Colquitt campaign documents we can get. The good, honest democrats say it is an insult to their party; and every colored man who sees it says it is an insult to his race, and swears he will vote for Colquitt. Let the good work go on. May God forgive and bless the man who originated the "convict catechism," whatever may have been his motive. J. A. F.

Hall County's Feeling.

GAINESVILLE, September 13.—Much has been said as to the status of this county in relation to the approaching election for governor. While Hall gave 1½ votes against Colquitt in the convention it was not the sentiment of the county then or now. Colquitt is steadily gaining ground and you may safely put him down for three hundred majority.

The congressional election is looming up in the back ground and the organized democrats are leaving the ranks of Mr. Speer. They can't stand the negro indorsement he received at the hands of the republican convention lately held at Athens. They think that action and his desertion of the democracy in congress means something, and they smell a mice.

The Legislature.

SPARTA, September 13.—W. J. Northern and J. W. Moore were nominated for the legislature. The gubernatorial issue is not made in the race.

The Ninth District.

BLAIRSVILLE, September 8.—Colonel H. P. Bell, the democratic nominee of this congressional district, addressed the best citizens of this county, to-day, at this place. After correcting the misstatement which Mr. Speer made here, in his speech delivered on the 23d of August, and fully satisfying all present that he was not only willing, but anxious to meet Speer, or any other man engaged in the enterprise of trying to distrupt and destroy the democratic party.

He then proceeded to handle Speer and his record in a manner in which his hearers were soon convinced that they were of the opinion that Mr. Speer would soon come to the conclusion, if he were present, that Bell was not so scared after all, and especially that portion which relates to the gigantic efforts he made toward repealing the revenue laws, which Mr. Speer was so unfortunate as to promise our people he would see were set right and made to conform to their idea of what they think they should be. Many who voted for Speer in the last race in this section of the district solely on that promise, are now not only going to vote against him but have actually gone to work to defeat him.

Colonel Bell is known personally by nearly all of our people, and is believed to be by one and all an honest, good man, one who, if elected, will be found ever willing and ready to serve the whole people of this district with that interest and zeal so characteristic of his personal character. Therefore there is no doubt but what his vote will be much larger in all of the mountain counties than Colonel Billups's was. All we ask of our friends in the lower portion of the district is simply to stand by us in this fight and do the best for us they can, and the voters of the grand old mountains of north Georgia will roll up a vote for H. P. Bell in November next which will demonstrate to the people of Georgia and elsewhere that we benighted mountaineers are not yet willing to see that glorious old banner, which has almost led us to victory, peace and prosperity, allowed to trail in the dust.

This country is solid for Joe Brown to be his own successor. More hereafter, CITIZEN.

MORGANTON, September 7.—Hon. H. P. Bell, democratic candidate for congress, addressed a very large crowd of substantial and leading citizens of this county here to-day. He discussed Mr. Speer's "record" from the congressional after a manner that convinces democrats and republicans that Mr. Speer was untrue to both, and unfit to be trusted with the high responsibilities of a representatives in congress. Colonel Bell has a host of warm personal friends among the republicans in this county. Fannin will give him a majority beyond all doubt. CITIZEN.

Colquitt in Jefferson.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

WADLEY, September 13.—Governor Colquitt was in Louisville to-day, and made a very fine speech. The speaking was opened by Colonel Lester, who defended the minority in a masterly manner, and was followed by the governor, who closed the day with a very fine argument. Both were frequently applauded. His friends think he will carry Jefferson county. Both claim a victory. M.

A Man Who Knows.

BEING A FEW WORDS UNDER AN AWNING.

THE CONSTITUTION approached one of the shrewdest election workers in Fulton county yesterday and said:

"How will Fulton go?"

"She will go for Colquitt and don't you forget it."

"But you really think so?"

"I don't think it—I know it"

"Give me a good reason."

"That easy enough — the white people in the county are nearly solid for him, the white people in the city are badly divided, and three fourths—perhaps more—of the colored men of the whole county will vote for him just as certain as the day of the election dawns."

"How are things working now?"

"You know I know what I'm talking about when I tell you that Colquitt is gaining votes in this county every day."

"But that convict catechism?"

"Pish! shucks! bosh! Don't you know the negro ain't a fool. Believe me, that convict catechism is helping to make Colquitt votes."

"That so?"

"I can show you plenty of 'em that it's changed. The Norwood men make the noise; the Colquitt men are quiet; but have you ever noticed one thing?"

"What?"

"That whereas, the thunder raises the h—l of a racket—it's the lightnin' that does the business."

THE VICTORY AT NORTH POINT.

The Baltimore Veterans Meet Once More.

BALTIMORE, September 13.—The anniversary of the battle of North Point occurring yesterday, that event being commemorated to-day, all city offices and public schools closed, and the star-spangled banner waves brightly at Fort McHenry, from many buildings throughout the city and from shipping. To-day is the anniversary of the bombardment of the fort. The "old defenders" assembled at the city hall at nine o'clock, according to their usual custom. There were present John J. Daneker, aged 82 years; Nathaniel Watts 85, Col. Elijah Stansberry 90, James Nickay 87, Henry Lightnor 83, James Morford 85 George Boss 83, William Batchelor 94, William Stiles 85, Samuel Jennings 83. Most of them were bent and feeble from age. After falling into line the little band, escorted by a detachment of the grand army of the republic marched, with fife and drum, to and around the battle monument, two squares distant. They then proceeded, in a special car, to Druid hill park to partake of their annual dinner, liberally provided for by the city.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Labor Troubles in England—The News From Afghanistan, Etc.

LONDON, September 13.—The viceroy of India telegraphs that Major MacGregor's brigade marched from Candahar on the 8th inst., to ease the pressure there with regard to supplies. General Roberts accompanies Major MacGregor and will meet General Sandeman at Kala Abdulla to discuss the questions relative to the transportation of supplies between Sibi and Candahar.

A dispatch to the Reuter's telegraph company from Simla says: The intelligence has been received here that a serious insurrection has broken out in Herat, and that the governor of the city has been murdered. Ayoob Khan accompanied by his principal officers and several hundred horsemen has passed Zamindwar on his way to Herat. Major McGregor with a brigade of British troops has marched for Kala Addulla near the Pishin pass.

Generals Stewart and Roberts have received the grand cross of the order of Bath.

CHILI.

ROME, September 13.—Diretto states that Chili has accepted the mediation of the United States.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 13.—At a meeting at Blackburn on Saturday last, it was decided that meetings be held at Accrington and Great Harwood this evening, to ascertain the feeling of cotton operatives. The wages committee will also meet at Blackburn this evening to consider the result of these meetings.

The decision of the wages committee at Blackburn Saturday night to bring out either Accrington or Great Harwood on the strike was based on the consideration of the state of trade in the towns. It is suggested that Accrington, with its twelve thousand looms, has not suffered like the adjacent towns during the depression of trade. At Great Harwood, with its six thousand looms, weavers are scarce

The strike of the nailmakers of East Worcestershire and Staffordshire, which began on the 10th instant, and in which 28,000 persons participated, has collapsed, because the workmen were so destitute as to be unable to prosecute.

The weavers held an enthusiastic meeting tonight and decided to strike. They will be supported by a levy of two pence per loom throughout northeast Lancashire.

The Times says about one thousand operatives were present at the meeting in Accrington last night. A similar meeting took place at the same time in Great Harwood, in which the operatives also decide to strike if their district was selected for the strike by the wages committee At a meeting of the wages committee in Blackburn, however, Accrington was selected for the strike, and a fortnight notice thereof will be served this week. About 5,000 weavers will be immediately affected and the spinners must soon stop also, if the masters resolve to meet the strike by a lock-out throughout north and northeast Lancashire, or run only three days a week. As it is probable that 100,000 operatives will be affected, it is understood that simultaneously with the issue of notices for a strike, the Lancashire masters will reduce wages 10 per cent in all districts contributing to the support of the strikers, and devote the fund thus created to the support of the masters in Accrington whose hands are brought out by the wages committee.

FRANCE.

A Paris dispatch says the excitement among republican groups continues. The political situation is obscure and uncertain, but changes in the ministry are regarded as probable, and are freely discussed. A coolness exists between Premier De Freycinet and M. Gambetta. The position of the affairs is regarded in political circles as pregnant with storms and difficulty.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 13.—The sultan has issued an imperial halt, dismissing Kadri Pasha, prime minister, and appointing Said Pasha his successor. The halt states that in view of the gravity of the present state of affairs and urgency of measures to be taken, a change in the ministry is necessary, and expresses the conviction that Said Pasha will be able to effect a satisfactory solution of the pending questions. A number of cabinet changes have been made.

A dispatch from Simla says the news from Cabul is satisfactory The reports from St. Petersburg about the understanding between Ayoob Khan and Ameer Abdurrahman are untrue. The statement that they met at Mazar is absurd. Ayoob Khan never left Kherat all the time Abdurrahman Khan was in Turkestan.

A telegram from Ragusa was received at Paris this evening stating that six thousand Montenegrins with eight cannon are on their way to Dulcigno and are resolved to fight if resisted.

A Paris dispatch says new instructions have been sent to the French admiral in the Turkish waters enjoining the utmost care and caution.

A Vienna dispatch says the powers intend to offer the prince of Montenegro a proposal relative to Dinoctie and Gruda, probably as a ultimatum to the porte. The latter also desires to retain Mitagosh which is inadmisable.

ROME, September 13.—The Diretto says it is not yet certain whether Dulcigno will be ceded by Wednesday. Meanwhile, the Montenegrins, with the advice of the powers, are preparing to occupy the town.

Bishop Simpson.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 12.—Bishop Simpson, who is temporarily in the city, essayed to preach a sermon at the First Methodist church to-day, and was seized with a congestive chill, from which he is still suffering, though he is reported to be improving. The church was filled to its utmost capacity. Among those present were the president and Mrs. Hayes.

A Couple of Events.

NEW YORK, September 13.—Isadore Rosenthal, wholesale woolen and cloth dealer, failed. Liabilities, $250,000.

Col. J. F. Hester, of Alabama, a salesman in the employ of Tiff & Griswold, dry goods merchants, fell down a flight of steps and was instantly killed.

The Chicago Race.

CHICAGO, September 13.—The men won the first, fourth and fifth prizes in a test race. The score at the finish of 156 hours stood: Men—Byrne 578, Krohne 535, Colston 529. Horses—Betsy Baker 56[illegible], Rose of Texas 545, Barthman's entry 579, Dunn's entry 525.

Twenty Deaths.

HAVANA, September 13.—There were twenty deaths from yellow fever and four from small-pox here during the week ending Friday night last.

HER FATHER'S HOME

TURNED INTO A BRIDAL PRISON.

The Secret Marriage of an Illinois Banker's Son and the Daughter of a Commercial Traveler—The Groom Claims His Bride, But the Parents Say Nay.

ROCKFORD, ILL., September 13.—Rockford has been shaken with a sensation which has been quietly whispered on the streets for the past week, and which, yesterday, was brought to public notice and the story put in everybody's mouth by the actions of parties directly interested. Neither family has taken pains to obtain concealment, but has openly conversed upon the matter, each airing their own versions. Will Lane, son of Dr. R. P. Lane, president of the second national bank, has for the past year, been keeping company with Miss Maud Beeman, daughter of a traveling man, whose family make Rockford their home. The young lady and her parents were to all appearances perfectly satisfied. The engagement was announced, and it was expected that the date would be revealed shortly.

On Thursday of last week the young pair quietly hied themselves to Beloit and were secretly married. On their return to Rockford they went to their respective homes, and after several days announced the fact of their marriage. This statement did not startle the friends of either, all parties accepting it as a bit of erratic romance which young people are wont to delight in. The mother of the bride simply asked that they be remarried in Rockford and after the manner of the Episcopal church, to which both families belonged, in order that any gossiping tongues might be silenced. This was agreed to, and Wednesday noon was set for the ceremony. Young Lane procured his license and went to the house of his bride, when it was found that the doors were locked and the windows fastened. To his repeated raps the father and mother responded that there was no admittance for him, and ordered him away. It is alleged that the parents of Miss Beeman had interviewed Dr. Lane repeatedly, and had persistently pressed upon that gentleman their demand that a settlement be made upon their daughter in the event of the union. That gentleman, however, it is said, informed them that he did not do business in that manner; he had no objection to the match, he thought their daughter was a charming and estimable young lady, but would make no settlement upon her, or any promises as to the future, or bind himself to support the two. The last interview occurred on Wednesday morning, just before the time set for the second marriage, and, upon finding the doctor still firm, the parents returned home and denied admission to the young man when he appeared. They then, it is claimed, circulated the report that the Beloit marriage was rather forced upon the girl, young Lane taking advantage of her weakness. They also claim now that the girl is of weak mind and unable to care for herself, frequently acting strangely and oddly, and that she needs their constant care.

Last night Marshal Hammil was sent for by Mr. Beeman, and remained in their house all night, in order to protect it and save their daughter from being seized and carried away by violence. The young girl is almost beside herself with grief, and cried and called out during the night, begging her husband to take her away. The young groom remained outside the house all Wednesday night, lest she be spirited away on the midnight train. The matter has now quieted down considerably, and young Lane has consented to abide the time when he can take his wife away, both of them being of age.

OUR GOLDEN FLEECE.

The Southern Cotton Crop of 1879-80.

We are indebted to the publishers of the Commercial and Financial chronicle for advance sheets of their statement of the cotton crop of the United States for the year ending August 31, from which we compile the following:

RECEIPTS AND CROP.

PORTS.	Receipts year ending— Sept. 1, 1880.	Sept. 1 1879.
Louisiana	1 504.654	1 187,365
Alabama	358 971	36[illegible],408
South Carolina	494 361	507,021
Georgia	741.4[illegible]5	704,752
Texas	494,885	58[illegible],118
Florida	17 351	56 716
North Carolina	106 245	135 815
Virginia	761.225	568 383
New York	216 731*	147 808*
Boston	214.3[illegible]5*	108,996*
Philadelphia	49 831*	61,3[illegible]3*
Baltimore	36,597*	20,611*
Portland	4,891*	3,960*
San Francisco		
Total this year	5,0[illegible]1,672	
Total last year		4,447,276

* These figures are only the portion of the receipts at these ports which arrives overland from Tennessee, etc.

By the above it will be seen that the total receipts at the Atlantic and Gulf shipping ports this year have been 5,001,672 bales, against 4,447.276 bales last year. If now we add the shipments from Tennessee and elsewhere direct to manufacturers, we have the following as the crop statement for the two years.

	Year End. Sep. 1 1879-80.	1878-79.
Receipts at the shipping ports—bales	5,001,672	4,447,276
Add shipments from Tennessee, etc., direct to manufacturers	576,725	474.255
Total	5,578,397	4 921,531
Manufactured south, not included in above	179,000	152,000
Total cotton crop for the year—bales	5,757,397	5,073 531

Below we give the total crop each year since 1860:

Years.	Bales.	Years.	Bales.
1879 80	5,757,397	1870-71	4,352,317
1878-79	5,073,531	1869 70	3,154,946
1877-78	4,811,265	1868 69	2,43[illegible],039
1876-77	4,485,423	1867-68	2,498,895
1875-76	4,669,288	1866 67	2,059,271
1874-75	3,832,991	1865 66	2,2[illegible]8,987
1873-74	4,170,388	1864-65	No record
1872-73	3,9[illegible]0,[illegible]08	1860-61	3.82[illegible],086
1871-72	2,974,351	1859-60	4,8[illegible]3,770

OVERLAND MOVEMENT.

To show the progress made in the total or gross overland shipments, we give the following statement of total crop and overland, and per centage of increase and decrease of each for a series of years:

Crop of—	Total yield Bales.	Gross overland, bales
1879-80	5,757,397	1,181,147
1878-79	5,073,531	[illegible]91,619
1877-78	4,811,265	693,640
1876-77	4,485,423	636,886
1875-76	4,669,288	70[illegible],780
1874-75	3,832,991	461,751
1873-74	4,170,388	497,083

We give below the details of the two crops in two of the states:

GEORGIA.

Exported from Savannah:	1880.		1879.	
To foreign ports—Upland	423,296		460,110	
To foreign ports—Sea island	795		1,786	
To coastwise p'ts—Upland	303,679		223,012	
To coastwise pt's—Sea island	10,730		6,500	
Exp from Brunswick, etc.:				
To foreign ports			8	
To coastwise pt's	4,782		18,391	
Burnt				
Manufactured	1,156			
Stock at close of year—				
Upland	10,879		1,679	
Sea island	59	755,377	8	721,497
Deduct:				
Rc'd from Mobile and New Orleans	5,517		5,962	
Rc'd from Beaufort, Charleston, etc	2,473			
Rc'd from Florida—				
Upland*	603		4,946	
Sea island*	3,672		2,467	
Stock beginning of year—				
Upland	1,679		3,355	
Sea island	8	13,952	14	16,742
Total receipts of year		741,425		704,752

*These are the only receipts at Savannah from the Florida outports, and, being counted in the Florida receipts, are deducted here. Besides these amounts, there have also been 22,255 bales upland and 4,485 bales Sea island, from the interior of Florida, received at Savannah during the year by rail.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Exported from Charleston, &c.:*	1880.	1879.
To foreign ports—Upland	337,342	371,097
To foreign ports—Sea Isl'd	7,425	5,169
To coastwise ports—Upl'd	145 378	119,485
To coastwise ports—Sea Isl'd	7,424	4,344
Exported from Georgetown, &c.	1,232	1,897
Burnt		9,200
Stock at close of year—		
Upland	4,450	216
Sea Island	256	19
Total	503,514	514,427
Deduct:		
Received from Florida—		
Upland	877	1,333
Sea Island	5,120	2,286
Received from Wilmington		14
Received from Savannah etc.—		
Upland	431	408
Sea Island	2,490	1,400
Stock beginning of year—		
Upland	216	1,852
Sea Island	19	113
Total	9,153	7 4 6
Total product of year	494,361	507,021

*Included in the exports from Charleston are the exports from Port Royal and Beaufort, which were as follows this year—1879 '80:

To Liverpool—28,267 bales upland, and 300 bales sea island.

To coastwise ports—4,512 bales upland and 1,371 bales sea island.

EXPORT.

The export of the year was as follows, compared with that of the year preceding:

	1879-80 Bales.	1878-9 Bales.
To Great Britain	2,554,869	2,058,514
To Channel	35,687	49,3[illegible]3
To France	399,[illegible]24	419 005
To other countries	876,041	940,733
Total	3,865,621	3,467 5 5
Stock at close of year	137,419	59,110

HOME CONSUMPTION.

The total takings by spinners have been 1,803,805 bales, of which the south has taken 179,000 bales and the north 1,624,805 bales. We find it necessary to repeat what we have so often said before—that a considerable portion of the takings of cotton every year since prices were so low has been to supply the demand of worsted, woolen and knitting mills. Consequently no safe conclusion can be reached from those takings as to the consumption per spindle of our cotton mills. Last year we estimated that spinners had consumed more cotton than they had taken. This year, although there has been a further enlarged consumption, they have added to their stocks. The following statement will show the actual takings and estimated consumption for a series of years:

Taken by—	1877. Bales	1878. Bales.	1879. Bales.	1880. Bales.
North'n mills	1,288,418	1,398,298	1,416,960	1,624,805
South'n mills	147,000	148,000	152,000	179,000
Total taking from crop	1,435,418	1,546,298	1,568,960	1,803,805
Estimated consumption in U. S	1435 000	1,530,000	1,625,000	1,760,000

* * * The year in review has been a very satisfactory one so far as the consumption of goods is concerned. Some spinners suffered by stocking up the raw material when the cotton craze was at its height, but as the demand for goods was active, the prices for them kept up well even after cotton had materially declined. * * * *

The relative position of cotton and goods can better be determined by the following comparison of prices on the first day of each month of the past three years.

YEAR ENDING WITH AUGUST 31.

First day of each month.	—1879-80.— Low mid'l'g upland cotton.	Standard sheetings.	Printing cloths, 64x64.	—1878-79.— Low mid'l'g upland cotton.	Standard sheetings.	Printing cloths 64x64.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sept	11 13-16	8	4 3-16	11 15-16	7¾	3 11-16
Oct	11 1-16	8	3⅞	10⅜	7¾	3 9-16
Nov	11	8	4¼	9⅝	7¾	3¼
Dec	12 3 16	9	4 13 16	8⅝	7½	3¼
Jan	12 3-16	9	4⅞	9 1-16	7½	3¼
Feb	12 ⅝	9	5⅝	9⅜	7	3⅜
March	12 11-16	9¼	5⅝	9 7-16	7½	3 5-16
April	12⅝	9¼	5⅜	10 15-16	7½	3⅜
May	11⅝	9¼	5	11 9-16	7½	3 11-16
June	11⅞	9¼	4 3-16	12 14-16	8⅛	4⅛
July	11 3-16	8¾	4	12⅝	8⅜	4⅜
Aug	10 15-16	8¾	4	11 3-16	8⅜	4⅛

NOTE.—Sheetings—Agents' price (for Atlantic A) are given. Print Cloths—Manufacturers' prices.

We have in the above a very graphic indication of the extremely favorable balance the year's work nets American spinners, except those who saw fit to buy their cotton at highest prices. To indicate approximately the profit to the manufacturer, we give the following, taking cotton at a price at which a considerable part of the crop went into the articles named:

	Standard Sheetings. Cents.	Print Cloths. Cents.
Cotton, say cost	12.50	12.00
Waste in manufacture	2.20	2.12
Cost manufacture and selling per pound	6.30	12.76
Total per pound	21.00	26.88
Cost per yard	7.37	3.84
Selling price of goods pr yd, say	9.00	4.84
Profit per yard	1.63	1.00
Profit per pound, say	4⅝	7.00

WEIGHT OF BALES.

Crop of	Year ending Sept. 1, 1880. No. of bales.	Weight in pounds.	Average w'ht.
Texas	494,885	248,011 677	501.15
Louisiana	1,504,654	616,215,304	4 6.00
Alabama	364,971	184,03[illegible],723	509.89
Georgia	741,425	353,659,725	477.00
South Carolina	494,361	230,372,226	466.00
Virginia	761,225	3 6,253 300	468.00
North Carolina	106,[illegible]45	50,041,395	471 00
Tennessee, etc	1,295,631	634,859,190	490.00
Total crop	5,757,397	2,772,448,480	481.55

According to the foregoing, the average gross weight per bale this season was 481.55 pounds against 473.08 pounds in 1879, or 8.47 pounds more than last year, which indicates 15.51 per cent increase in the total weight of the crop. Had, therefore, only as many pounds been put into each bale as during the previous season, the crop would have aggregated 5,860,422 bales.

RECEIPTS OF FIRST BALE.

	1878	1879	1880
Georgia—			
Augusta	Aug. 8	Aug. 14	Aug. 12
Atlanta	Aug. 1	Aug. 22	Aug. 16
Savannah—			
From Georgia	July 25	Aug. 1	July 18
From Florida	Aug. 3	Aug. 9	July 22
Macon	Aug. 2	Aug. 9	Aug. 4
Columbus	Aug. 3	Aug. 14	Aug. 2
Alabama—			
Montgomery	Aug. 2	Aug. 9	Aug. 2
Mobile	Aug. 8	Aug. 4	Aug. 16
Selma		Aug 12	Aug. 14

MOVEMENT OF COTTON AT THE INTERIOR PORTS.

Below we give the total receipts and shipments of cotton at the interior ports:

	Year ending Sept. 1, 1879. Rec'pts.	Shpm'ts	Year ending Sept. 1, 1880. Rec'pts.	Shpm'ts
Augusta	163,617	164,521	162,108	160,494
Columbus	87,10	87,200	87,171	85,360
Macon	59,208	59,491	51,687	51.004
Montgomery	132,387	132,923	124,381	123,645
Selma	100,669	100,683	111,992	111,789
Memphis	386,129	386 697	409 809	403,811
Nashville	48,542	47 866	81,[illegible]	81,850
Dallas	43,233	43,067	48,932	49,[illegible]83
Jefferson	27,469	27,43[illegible]	70,123	70,058
Shreveport	86,655	86,595	9[illegible],436	95,000
Vicksburg	37.601	37,631	53,143	53,019
Columbus,	22,297	22,[illegible]59	31,22[illegible]	31,176
Eufaula	47,263	47,413	4[illegible],[illegible]09	40,325
Griffin	18,718	18,801	27.259	27,071
Atlanta	87,859	87,7[illegible]1	107,223	105,779
Rome	62,133	62,213	86,[illegible]21	86,04[illegible]
Charlotte	39,582	39,296	42,[illegible]21	42.238
St. Louis	332,437	332,101	485,[illegible]92	479,686
Cincinnati	248,0[illegible]9	247,687	314,219	314,905
Total	2,030,708	2,029,574	2 432,196	2,412,441

The shipments in this statement include amounts taken from these interior ports for home consumption and amounts burnt.

EXPORTS.

In the following we give the total foreign exports for four years for comparison.

TOTAL EXPORTS OF COTTON TO FOREIGN PORTS.

FROM	Exports (bales) to Foreign Ports for year ending August 31. 1878.	1879	1880.
New Orleans	1,453,096	1,243,746	1,441,941
Mobile	164,093	1[illegible]3,214	111,687
South Carolina	30[illegible],874	379 266	3[illegible]4,774
Georgia	[illegible]54,086	481.9[illegible]4	424,09[illegible]
Texas	2[illegible]5,1[illegible]4	353,8[illegible]7	701,874
Florida	5,377	1,[illegible]35	[illegible]96
North Carolina	56,677	68,0[illegible]1	35,783
Virginia	159 357	203,[illegible]36	257,065
New York	401,969	370,847	[illegible]50 826
Boston	127,874	124 470	33,102
Philadelphia	25,[illegible]44	26,389	41,593
Baltimore	58,367	95,203	12[illegible].073
Portland, Maine	9,176		
San Francisco	48[illegible]	12	215
Total from U. States	3,346,640	3 367 565	3,865,621

MERCEDES.

The Young Princess of the Asturias.

MADRID, September 13.—The princess was born at about nine o'clock Saturday night. According to ancient etiquette, ministers, marshals, grandees and diplomats, awaited for the event in the ante-chamber. The Duke of Sexto, grandmaster of the palace, announced the birth. Shortly after the king brought out the infant and showed it to the assemblage. A minister of justice drew up the deed attesting the birth.

LONDON, September 13—A dispatch to the Standard from Madrid says: The infant will be christened Mercedes and about a dozen other names. The birth was announced to the city by the artillery.

MADRID, September 13.—The baptism of the princess has been fixed for September 14. Ex-Queen Isabella will be one of the sponsors.

An Annual Pilgrimage.

OTTAWA, ONT, September 13.—The annual pilgrimage to Notre Dame DeLouerdes took place Sunday. Several thousand Catholics participated. The city has been full of of smoke since last night from bush fires. The wind is blowing a pretty strong gale this afternoon. Fires in Gloucester are spreading in every direction and unless it rains immediately the consequences will be serious. There are also fires along the line of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental railway.

Victoria Discovered.

SANTA FE, September 13.—A special to the New Mexican from El Paso says the scouts have discovered Victoria's main camp in Corral de Piedras in Mexico. Various raiding expeditions are being scattered over the state of Chihuahua. Governor Terras, it is said, has increased the reward offered for Victoria's scalp from two to three thousand dollars.

ALL AROUND US.

FIGHTING TIMES ON THE AIR-LINE.

A Young Man Amuses Himself by Knocking Down His Sister and Throttling His Mother—A Gang of Incendiaries—A Colquitt Melon—A Coroner's Inquiry.

FLOWERY BRANCH, September 11.—There occurred near here yesterday one of the most inexcusable difficulties that we have ever been called upon to record. From reliable source we get the following particulars: Mr. Robert Winn, son of R. W. P. Winn, had not been conducting himself in such a manner as to meet the approbation of the other members of the family, and Mrs. Duke, his sister, and her husband live in the house with her father, as members of the same household, and she thinking her brother absent began a conversation with her mother in reference to his conduct, but instead of being absent he was standing in the yard and overheard what she said of him, when he sprang into the room and told her she had been lying upon him, and if she repeated it he would give her a good thrashing. With pluck characteristic of the family she repeated it, whereupon her brother struck her several licks with a stick, inflicting serious but not dangerous wounds. Their mother interfered and tried to stop the row, when the son kicked her in the throat and in the face, inflicting such serious wounds that she can now scarcely breathe or speak. At this juncture the husband of Mrs. Duke came up and opened fire with his pistol upon the unnatural son and brother, who then drew his repeater and returned the shot, inflicting a serious flesh wound in the arm of his brother-in-law. He has run the whole family from home, and is now in the woods himself and the officers after him. Mr. Winn is a sober, industrious man, never known to drink a drop, but when aroused with passion, is perfectly ungovernable. The affair is deeply deplored by all, as there is not within the county a more highly esteemed or respectable family.

ALBANY, September 12.—Colonel P. M. Straughten of the United States engineers corps, has established his headquarters in Albany, and will soon be at work with a force cleaning out the Flint, between this point and Montezuma. He thinks the rivers will be rendered navigable from Montezuma to the gulf before the work is allowed to stop. A consummation, for Albany, devoutly to be wished.——A large number of farmers and country folks in town yesterday, to whom the recent rise in the price of meat, and in freights between this point and Savannah, as fixed by the railroad commission, was anything but welcome news.——Cotton receipts in Albany, to yesterday (Saturday), 3,799 bales. The greater portion of that brought in is sold at once. Buyers are plentiful. The weather continues cloudy and unsettled.——Politics remarkably quiet among both white and black.

SONORA, September 7.—On Sunday morning last Mrs. Terrisa Morgan died at her mother's, Mrs. Elizbeth Chastain, in this county (Gordon). Mrs. Morgan, when at home, lived in DeKalb county and for some time past she had been in very feeble health, and a short time back she came to her mother's, thinking probably a change would improve her health, though she grew worse until death. She expressed a perfect willingness to die. She had been a member of the church for several years. Before dieing she requested her relations to tell her husband (as he was not present, to raise their children (six of them) right, and prepare to meet her in heaven. The funeral scene was a most touching one. His little daughter, about five years old, wept bitterly for she had lost her dear mamma. Mr. Morgan and the relatives have the tender sympathies of of this community.

SPRING PLACE, September 10.—Editors Constitution: I send you per express two Colquitt melons; will reach you by Saturday morning's train western and Atlantic road. It is difficult to raise September melons of good size and flavor, but hope you will find these to cut as well as I could wish. Ought to have sent you two of my July melons, splendid in size and flavor. [The above communication was received too late for our sunday's issue, but the watermelons were set up on Sunday, and we can say from personal experience that they were the largest and sweetest melons we ever tasted. We saved the seed and hope our friend will call on us next year and help us eat some of our own raising. The writer adds a postscript, giving an estimate of Colquitt's majority in Murray, that virtually makes the county solid.—EDS. CONSTITUTION.]

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

WADLEY, September 13.—One of the most interesting trials will take place in Louisville tomorrow—John Newton, Jim Newton, James Ross and one negro charged with arson and the murder of George Cornwell, at Bartow four years ago. This case has been worked up with untiring energy and skill by Detective Mount Mullins, who has been working on it for two years. There seems to have been a regular band, with Ross as captain. Startling developments are expected soon.——Colquitt and Gordon will speak at Louisville to-morrow and will be followed by Lester and other distinguished speakers.

BARNESVILLE, September 13.—A man by the name of Dupree, who is an employe of the Central road, was standing on the steps of the caboose under Conductor Waller's charge, and just as the train approached the depot he attempted to jump off, but in doing so struck against a pair of skids, which threw him under the wheels of the caboose. His right arm was meshed horribly below the elbow and his head severely cut, besides sustaining other injuries of a dangerous character. Sunday he was brought to his home near East Point, and Dr. Westmoreland, of Atlanta, sent for. His condition at late accounts was exceedingly critical.

DECATUR September 13.—Mrs. Thomas S. Kirkpatrick died at her home near this place last Friday evening. She came here some months ago a bride, and by her kind and affectionate disposition and many excellent qualities and mind and heart completely won the love of all who knew her, and her death is universally regretted. ——Miss Laura Candler, daughter of Hon. M. A. Candler, is still very sick at her father's residence, near here.——W. E. McAlister has sold his stock of goods to Thomas C. Avary.

ALPHARETTA, September 11.—On yesterday morning the coroner, Mr. I. T. Crisler, was called on to summon a jury of inquest on the body of Linsey Conner, a citizen of this county, who was found suspended by the neck to a tree. The verdict of the jury was death by strangulation by his own hands, which verdict, from the evidence adduced, was the only conclusion that could be reasonably given. The deceased was about 46 or 47 years old; leaves a wife and six children. Cause, family difficulties.

SAVANNAH, September 13.—B. C. Lewis, a prominent banker of Tallahassee, Fla., died of paralysis in this city to-day. He was en route from Hot Springs to his home.

WASHINGTON, September 11.—Mr. Thomas Sims, a most estimable young man, died yesterday of typhoid fever, after a two or three weeks' sickness. A good deal of typhoid fever throughout the county.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ATHENS, September 13.—Ed. Mercer is here and has been awarded the privilege of the Oconee county fair, races and grounds.

Tammany's Ratification.

NEW YORK, September 13.—Tammany hall is making great preparations for its Hancock and English ratification meeting on the 23d instant It will endeavor to surpass any previous demonstration of the kind in this country. The Tammany campaign clubs already organized in this city number about six hundred, with a membership, including not only voters but boys fifteen years old and upward, of over fifty thousand. It is the ambition of the management to have at least sixty thousand men in the torchlight procession. Fourteenth street, where Tammany hall is situated, and where most of the open-air speaking will take place, is to be illuminated for more than a mile by electric lights. In Fourteenth street and Union square there are to be altogether nine speakers' stands. The principal speeches will be delivered in Tammany hall. Some of the most prominent democratic speakers in the country are expected, but their names are not yet announced. Excursion trains are to be run to all the suburbs, and nothing will be left undone which will aid Tammany's high hopes that it will secure up the largest crowd that ever attended a political meeting in this country. It is predicted that if the evening is pleasant at least one hundred and fifty thousand people will fill Union square and Fourteenth street.

Weaver in New York.

NEW YORK, September 13.—General J. B. Weaver spoke before an audience of 3,000 in Cooper institute, this evening; Peter Cooper presided. The speaker advanced his well-known arguments relative to currency and labor. He said his party wanted sectional differences adjusted and suffrage protected, and declared that they would poll one and a half million votes this fall.

Death of the Bearded Woman.

SYRACUSE, September 13.—Mrs. Rebecca Lyon, the "Bearded Woman," who has been traveling for many years with Barnum's, Forepaugh's, and other shows, died Friday, and was buried Sunday at Liverpool, near this city.

Sentenced to Death.

NEW ORLEANS, September 13.—A special to the Galveston News from Weatherford states, in the case of W. M. Burton, for the murder of Jack Rust on May 14th, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty and he has been sentenced to be hanged.

Kalloch's Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 13.—J. M. Kalloch, charged with killing Charles DeYoung, to-day before the superior court pleaded "once in jeopardy." The plea was entered on the ground that the information charging the defendant with the murder was set aside in May last.

Death of Mr. Banks.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., September 13.—Mr. I. T Banks died Friday night at 7 o'clock. The funeral took place to-day.

Dead.

BUFFALO, September 13.—Rev. J. H. Arent, a priest of the Roman Catholic church, died here to-day, aged 72.

GENERAL CIRCUS AGENTS.

The Duties of Such With a Great Show—A Cluster of Brilliants.

"Ah, good morning," said a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION to a rather unostentatious, modest-appearing young gentleman, who, by some words casually dropped, the reporter learned was identified with Coup's circus. "I was looking over your car, your advertising car, you know, the other day," continued the scribe, "and while conversing with Mr. Cordova, who informed me he was your general agent, I was struck by the number of agents whom I saw in the car and in the hotel. How many general agents have you, Mr. Hamilton?"

"How many? Let me see (counting), there are just five"

"Five general agents. Who are they?"

"Well, there are Harry Cordova, DeForrest Davis, Mr. Pinkham (when he's around), Robert Pilling, and a gentleman named Haight, Andrew Haight, I believe.

"Are they all general agents?"

"Oh, yes."

"Gracious! What are their duties?"

"Well, the duties differ with the men, you know. General Agent Cordova, for instance, superintends the general agent's bill posters. That is to say, his duties are most responsible. When the bill posters go out to work, he sees that they carefully come back in time for meals. He also has something to say to the city bill poster of each town, entertains the newspaper reporters like yourself, furnishes facts about who is the generel agent of the show, telegraphs Mr. Coup what to do, and so on. The whole success of the show depends upon General Agent Cordova's efforts. He is a remarkable man."

"Well?"

"Then General Agent De Forrest Davis. He secures bill boards, contracts for meats, vegetables and fruits for the cook tent, looks after water privileges, licenses, etc."

"Is he a good man for the place?"

"Capital. The whole success of the show depends upon General Agent Davis's efforts. He is a valuable man."

"Next?"

"General Agent Pinkham. He? Let me see—well, when he's around he does about what General Agent De Forrest Davis is now doing."

"Is General Agent Pinkham smart?"

"I should smile. He's a good one The whole success of the show depends General Agent Pinkham's efforts. He is a valuable man."

"And now?"

"Now we have General Agent Pilling. He comes along with the second brigade of men, recovers the boards, put out fresh paper, redistributes small stuff, and works the papers with special matter."

"And he?"

"A stunner! The whole success of the show depends upon G. A. Pilling's efforts. He is a valuable man."

"That's four. Who did you say the fifth was?"

"General Agent Haight. Haight routes the show, orders the other general agents, (sometimes engages them), makes the railroad contracts, etc."

"Are his duties important at all?"

"So, so. That is, they are, but not in comparison with the others. A little of the success of the show depends upon General Agent Haight's efforts. He is a valuable man."

"Any more?"

"No more."

"What do you do?"

"Nothing."

"Nothing?"

"Nothing."

"What's your title?"

"Have none."

"Are there any other responsible duties that are attended to by any one?"

"No, not outside those that are looked after by General Agent Cordova, General Agent De Forrest Davis, General Agent Pinkham, General Agent Robert Pilling and General Agent Haight. The whole success of the show depends upon their efforts. They are valuable men."

Marriage Bells.

Yesterday evening quite a congregation of friends assembled at the Catholic church to witness one of the happiest weddings that has occurred in Atlanta for some time past. The contracting parties were M. James J. Haverty and Miss Clara T. Malone, two of Atlanta's most popular society members. The ceremony was performed in an impressive style by Father O'Brien. The attendants were: Owen Burnette and Miss Lizzie Malone; Thomas Malone, Jr, and Miss Maggie Savage; Thomas J. Corrigan and Miss Lillie McOwen; P. McQuind and Miss Mary Flynn; George M. Down and Miss Lillie Loyd; L. P. James and Miss Mary Mahoney.

After the ceremony had been performed the happy couple, accompanied by the attendants and a large number of friends, repaired to the residence of the bride's father where their wedded life was begun with a most pleasant and enjoyable evening. which THE CONSTITUTION hopes may be only a fair begining of as bright a future.

City Voters.

The following additional persons registered on yesterday:

First ward—W. K. Booth, Zach Castleberry, Geo. M. Kinney, colored, W. D. Moor, colored.

Second ward—Nathan Freeman, colored, C. S. Newton, O. A. Smith, L. E. Sparks, H. C. Sawtell.

Third ward—A. B. Connally, J. L. Hardin, W. R. Joyner, Isaac B. Pilgrim, Z. T. Reid, J. H. Russel, colored.

Fourth ward—Andrew Allen, colored, Alex. Dittler, J. H. Goldsmith, M. Manley, Dr. G. G. Roy, M. L. Tolbert, J. W. Wade.

Fifth ward—Dr. A. R. Alley, John H. George, J. W. Haynes, J. H. Lumpkin, R. W. McCown.

Scott's Scrimage.

A fight occurred in Fred's saloon, corner Broad and Hunter streets, yesterday between William Miller and Patrick Bird, both colored, in which Miller was struck with a chair. Thomas Scott, a white man, separated the negroes, who soon turned their attention to him, but when they insulted that gentleman, William Miller and his brother were promptly knocked down. Mr. Scott then started up Broad street, but was overtaken at the corner of Alabama by William Miller, who made a blow at Scott with a knife. Scott saw his danger in time to evade the knife, and dealt Miller a terrible blow in the face, putting a quietus on the proceedings.

State Cases.

At two o'clock this morning the following state cases had been booked at the police headquarters:

Elbert Roberts, Jim Graham and Fred Matthews, gaming; arrested Sunday night.

J. Walsh, assault and battery.

Peter Mills, larceny.

Jeff Stafford, on warrant.

Mattie Brazzell, larceny.

The entire mob will have examinations to-day.

Struck With a Fence Rail.

On Sunday last Dr. White was called upon to dress a wound received by Jim Crawford, who lives on Chapel street, and which he received in a fight with a negro man during the morning. The wound was an ugly scalp wound and extended quite a distance across the man's head. It was made with a fence pailing in the hands of a negro whose anger got the best of him. A large nail was in the slat, but the stroke only bent it over, the head being too hard to be penetrated by the iron.

Sent to Jail Twice.

Ed Smith was arraigned before Judge Rhea yesterday on two charges, and convicted and sent to jail on both trials, to await the action of the grand jury.

One warrant specified that Smith had stolen a pair of shoes from Messrs. Nolan & Doty on Saturday night last, whilst the other asserted that he had stolen an ink-stand from Messrs. Lovejoy & Pritchard a few days previous And these were Smith's misdeeds.

One Hundred Dollar Bond.

Yesterday the trial of J. B Bryant, charged with whipping his wife, mention of which was made in THE CONSTITUTION, was had before Judge Tanner. The evidence was voluminous and conclusive as to the defendant's guilt and the court required a hundred dollar bond which Bryant succeeded in giving. The case will come up during the present session of the city court for final settlement.

Murder Trial.

To-day the trial of J. M. Walker, for killing Mansfield last spring in Jonesboro, will be begun. It will be remembered that these two gentlemen were rival candidates for the mayorality of Jonesboro, when Walker and Mansfield got into a difficulty which culminated in the latter's death. General Gartrell went down last night to engage as counsel for the defense.

United States Circuit Court.

Yesterday the United States circuit court began its fall term, Judge Erskine presiding, and a full array of deputy marshals, deputy clerks and attorneys in attendance. The docket is large, and but little business was transacted other than continuances and selection of dates for trial. The session promises to be long and interesting.

Correction.

Saturday's CONSTITUTION contained an account of the arrest and imprisonment of Fred Cole charged with larceny As there seems to be more than one Fred Cole, we desire to say that the Cole referred to is not Mr. Fred Cole of Atlanta who has been engaged in the sewing machine business, but another Cole who recently came to Atlanta.

Changed Owners.

Yesterday the following transfers of real estate were recorded in the superior court clerk's office:

N. S. Angier to S. B. Love, one lot on McDonough street. Price $625.

S. B. Love to J. N Stark, one lot on McDonough street. Consideration $1,800.

David Young, trustee, to S. B. Love, one lot on McDonough street. Price $500.

Off for Washington City.

The following young ladies leave on Thursday evening by the Air-Line railroad for Waverly seminary under charge of Mrs. Dr. J. M. Johnson: Maggie Berry, Myra Berry, Fannie Everett, Lizzie Mitchell, Mamie Glover, Ella Weems, Sallie Johnson, Miss Wofford, Willie Conyers, Covington.

On the Road—One of the "Straws."

The handsome engine "South Carolina," just built at the extensive workshops of the Central railroad company, left yesterday afternoon with a heavy freight train for Macon. Below her headlight was suspended a neat sign, upon which was painted the following: "Alfred H. Colquitt, our next governor."—Savannah News.

The Verdict of the Jury.

The jury which held an inquest on the body of Henry Hudson, colored, who was killed by an earth slide in a foundation ditch at the brewery a few days ago, returned a verdict in accordance with the facts as published in THE CONSTITUTION, relieving all parties of blame, but recommending that in future more caution be exercised to prevent a similar accident.

The Advance Corps.

J. W. Hamilton, special press representative; DeForest Davis, contracting agent; Harry Cardosa and George W. Coup, brother of the proprietor, part of the advance corps of Coup's circus, are still in the city making preparations for the great show.

He Wouldn't Go.

Remus Jones resisted Officers Moss and McEwin, who attempted to arrest him last night near the National hotel. This morning he will have added to the charge of drunk and disorderly that of resisting an officer.

Sunday's Sales.

Yesterday Officer Moss arrested George Lee, who does business on Marietta street, because he sold watermelons on Sunday. George will plead to the charge to-day in the record's court.

The Constitution

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

A campaign of unprecedented interest, involving national, state and local issues is just opening. The various candidates are in the field and the music has already begun!

No man of intelligence should be without a first-class paper for the next few months.

The Constitution in its various editions is the best newspaper that the people of Georgia and the surrounding states can get.

It is offered at the following rates:

Daily Edition 1 month	$1 0
Daily Edition 3 months	2 5
Weekly Edition 3 months	
Weekly Edition 6 months	1 0

THE CONSTITUTION for the campaign will be the newsiest, brightest and completest newspaper ever offered to the southern people. Address.

CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING CO.

Entered as second-class matter, at the Atlanta post-office, December 11, 1879

ATLANTA GA., SEPTEMBER 14 1880

THE little Spanish princess was received with all due ceremony, although the court and ministers and perhaps the king had hoped that she would be a prince instead of a princess. The last two lines are a little mixed, we admit, in the matter of gender, but we cannot well help that. To-day the princess is to be baptized, and then her joyous life will be fairly begun.

GEORGIA paid during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1880, to the internal revenue officials $322,074. Of this amount $191,550 was collected from spirits, $74,147 from tobacco, and $12,729 from fermented liquors. In the same year $135,890 was collected in Alabama, $111,960 in South Carolina, $204,590 in Florida, and $1,003,725 in Tennessee. The total receipts of the year were $116,848,219.

THE Montenegrins are marching six thousand strong on Dulcigno, and the allied fleet is preparing to cover them, in case of any repulse, with the biggest guns of modern times. The sultan still hopes however to settle this and all other questions without the employment of force. He has very wisely placed Said Pasha again at the head of his government with full powers to dispose of all matters that afflict the country. A few days will give Dulcigno to the Montenegrins, or plunge all Albania into war.

WHILE the entire southern portion of the country is flooded with water, the upper part of the northern states is experiencing a cold wave that in some places brings snow and in others frost; and up in Canada a drought is prevailing to such an extent that the country is in danger of being swept by forest fires. The death of "Old Probabilities" seems to have unsettled the weather, which is in no place that we have heard from giving good satisfaction.

A STATEMENT of the movement of cotton during the past year, elsewhere published in this morning's CONSTITUTION, shows that Atlanta, which was closely pushed in 1879 by Columbus and Shreveport, has left both of them far behind, and now holds the seventh place without serious competition. We give the receipts of the eight leading interior ports last year:

	Bales.
St. Louis	485,992
Memphis	409,869
Cincinnati	314,219
Augusta	162,108
Montgomery	124,384
Selma	111,992
Atlanta	107,223
Shreveport	95,4[illegible]6

Atlanta aspires to the fifth place this year, as a preparation for the struggle with Augusta for a final place in the list of interior ports.

Cotton Consumption.

The August figures of Mr. Ellison show that out of the large crops of the past year—the crops of Egypt, India and the United States, all together unusually large—there are not to-day in the hands of English and continental spinners over 240,000 bales, against 249,000 bales in 1879, and 304,000 bales the year before. By adding to the European surplus that of this country, we find that there is not over 300,000 bales left of the crops of 1879–80. The rest of the eleven or twelve million bales of the year's grand crop—including, of course, China's—has been turned into goods, and in good part, consumed.

And the demand for goods is well maintained. The English mills are full of orders from the east—the latest trade returns showing that the exports of cotton goods for year were 33 per cent greater than they were in the corresponding month of last July. Other European countries share in this revival of trade; and the actual rate of European consumption is high with every prospect of continuing so. "If," says the Financial Chronicle, "the present eastern demand on Manchester for goods is to be kept up to the present extent, and a better home demand springs up—as there is every reason to anticipate will spring up under the influence of the better crops—the total requirements of Europe for cotton ought to be in excess of the year just closed." In this country there is scarcely an idle or an unprofitable spindle. There is really more doubt about the spinning capacity than about the demand for the new crop. The new crop will be needed, but it is a question whether the spindles of the world can keep up with the demand for goods. There is not in short a fact before the public upon which an opinion in favor of very low prices for cotton can be based. Every known fact points to fair and remunerative prices from the opening of the year to its close.

Governor Colquitt and the Dahlonega Agricultural College.

In a recent issue of one of the Norwood organs, we find a communication the misstatements and misrepresentatives of which have been eagerly seized upon by the partisans of the fragmentary minority. The communication is as follows:

> It is known that Colonel W. P. Price, the head of the trustee of the North Georgia college at Dahlonega, approached Governor Colquitt and asked him to reinsure the college building, as the time of insurance was out, and Colquitt did not do it! The college was burned. There was no insurance, and the state lost several thousand dollars by his neglect. This is a fact that his own supporters will dare not to deny.
>
> This is not ignorance of law which he and his supporters plead. But is a neglect of the business matters pertaining to his office that ought to make men open their eyes.

This is an attempt to fix on Governor Colquitt the loss occurring from a want of insurance on the Dahlonega college buildings when they were destroyed by fire in 1878. The facts of the case will show that Governor Colquitt had no right to effect an insurance, there was no law authorizing it—the state had no insurable interest in the property—and if the state had had a policy on the property at the time of the fire, there could have been no recovery, because the state could not have shown any loss.

The duty to insure and pay the premium devolved upon the trustees of the college and not upon the tax-payers of Georgia—the title was in the trustees They were incorporated by the laws of Georgia as the trustees of the North Georgia "agricultural college," and the title to the property burned was vested in them by an act of congress, approved April 20, 1871—page 19, acts of congress 1871 to 1873—as follows:

"That the secretary of the treasury be, "and is hereby, authorized and directed "to convey to the trustees of the North "Georgia agricultural college, located at "the town of Dahlonega, Georgia, the "building known as the United States "branch mint at Dahlonega, and the ten "acres of land connected therewith. * * "Said conveyances to be made by the "secretary of the treasury so soon as he is "assured that said trustees have been "properly incorporated by the laws of "Georgia, and on the express condition "that said building shall be used "exclusively for educational purposes and in conformity with the provisions of 'an "'act donating public lands to the several "'states and territories which may pro- "'vide colleges for the benefit of agricul- "'ture and mechanic arts.'"

The only law passed on the subject of insurance was in 1877, in the following words: "For the repairs of the public "buildings in Milledgeville, the state "house and the governor's mansion "in Atlanta; for coal, wood, gas, insur- "ance, the hire of servants and purchase "of furniture, twelve thousand dollars to "be expended under the direction of the "governor."

As the Dahlonega college was not embraced in the public buildings in Milledgeville and was not covered by the words "state house and governor's man- "sion in Atlanta," there was no more authority to use any part of this money to insure the Dahlonega agricultural college than there was to insure the university at Athens, the branches at Cuthbert and Thomasville, or the court houses or public schools of any city or county in the state. The governor had no more right under this law to insure the agricultural college at Dahlonega than he would have had under this act to appropriate a portion of the $12,000 for supplying the college with wood, gas or the hire of servants. The whole appropriation applies to the public property of the state and other expenses therein named for which the people might be properly taxed.

The insurance should not have been made for 1877, and would not have been but that W. P. Price, president of the board of trustees of the Dahlonega college, and a member of the legislature of 1877, was one of a committee to increase the insurance on public buildings and, without any warrant of law, he included in the insurance $20,000 on this property in which the state had no interest, and effected a policy on which not one dollar could have been collected if the buildings had been destroyed by fire during the existence of the policy, for it is provided in the fourth clause of the policy, that if "the interest of the assured in the prop- "erty be other than the entire, uncon- "ditional and sole ownership of the prop- "erty for the use and benefit of the as- "sured * * * the policy shall be void."

The assured in this case was the state, and as the state had not the unconditional and sole ownership in the property the policy was void. Colonel Price is too good a lawyer not to know this, and yet he remains silent while Governor Colquitt is censured for his (Price's) negligence. All that Governor Colquitt has done has been to decline to renew an insurance that was void in its inception, or to tax the people with a premium of $300 per annum upon property that ought to have been insured by the trustees. So it goes. Examine each charge made against Governor Colquitt's administration in the light of the law and the facts, and it shrinks into a slander small enough to bolster up the Norwood campaign, but too contemptible to find an indorsement even by the organs of the minority candidate. What next will the opposition charge against Governor Colquitt?

MR. NORWOOD will feel like returning to Columbus before the campaign is over.

IT is a wonder the steam piano hasn't been introduced as a Norwood orator. This world-renowned instrument is as argumentative as Judge Warner, and nearly as loud in its statements as General Wofford.

ONE month from to-day, the organs of the Norwood party will be engaged in defending Georgia against northern republican assault, based on statements made in the "convict "catechism."

THERE are more arguments than barbecues in the present campaign.

THE organs of the Norwood party insist that if Governor Colquitt is elected the Louisville and Nashville road will secure control of the State road. The reply to this has its abiding-place in the question: Do the people propose to elect representatives to the legislature whom they can trust?

WE would be glad to have Mr. Norwood's views on the extension of the Macon and Brunswick railroad. Is he prepared to cut loose from his Savannah connections by advocating that enterprise?

THE Norwood party ought to have a flute and a piano to carry around the state. This is the only way they can make the campaign really desperate

THE anonymous slanders against Governor Colquitt have very appropriately taken the place of the snake romances in the organs of the Norwood party. The inventive faculty has as much exercise in one as in the other.

THE circus will be a relief. There are no politics in a circus, but the trunk of the elephant should be searched by the police for campaign documents

SOME of the organs of the Norwood party contend that Victor Newcomb is preparing to buy the State road whether the people want to sell it or not, and the inference is that he will take it up and carry it to some foreign state.

THE Eli Perkins of the Norwood party writes anonymously. And there are quite a number of him.

ARE the Savannah interests which are now making a red hot campaign in behalf of Mr. Norwood in favor of the construction of the extension of the Macon and Brunswick road? This question is a very significant one, and the people would like to have a definite answer.

THE campaign has reached that point where a Norwood man will refuse to give a Colquitt man a chew of tobacco. Such bitterness as this is very demoralizing.

MACON seems determined to bolster up the interests which are pledged to prevent the extension of the Macon and Brunswick railroad. There are many in that city, however, who take a serious look ahead, and these are for Colquitt.

THE last heard of the Hon. G. Perkins, colored, the talented advance agent of the Norwood party, he was going in the direction of Florida with a trunk full of "convict "catechisms." The Hon. Perkins is evidently of the opinion that the Land of Flowers should be redeemed.

IT is not a pleasant sight to see Judge Warner paddling about in a political mud-puddle and dealing so loosely with matters of law and fact. The code of Georgia, as well as the acts of the legislature, is easy of access.

WE will not be mollified unless the Norwood men from every part of the state come to the Atlanta fair next month and shake hands with us.

IN behalf of an overtaxed public we return thanks that in the present crisis the campaign poet is not wedded to his harp—that he is a more desultory warbler, as it were.

THEY do have the sweetest and most impartial brass bands in Columbus that can be found in the southern hemisphere. They play "Hail to the Chief" for the benefit of commercial tourists, and repeat the same threatening air in behalf of the minority candidate.

Confederate Brigadiers.

Baltimore Sun.

The New York Times recently gave four columns of its valuable space to a catalogue of the names, acts and services of the "confederate brigadiers" in congress, proving, of course, that the lost cause is regained, and that the stars and bars now wave over the capitol. It is distressing to note, however, that the New York World's patriotism is not roused by the spectacle which the Times presented. On the contrary, it fancies the matter to be quite natural, if not comely. To expect that southern constituencies should send to congress men who were not engaged in the war, it observes, is to expect them to send either colored persons or persons of tender years at that time, and not yet old enough to be statesmen, or persons who ran away; and "these," the World thinks, "are not, as a rule, good kinds of people to choose congressmen from." At the same time the World seems to conclude that the lists of the Times are rather full. Thus, Mr. Speer, of Georgia, who entered the confederate service as a volunteer, and remained in it through the war, is set down as being at the present writing only thirty-two years old. "It therefore actually appears," says the World, "that this red-handed rebel, at the age of thirteen, took up arms against the best government the world ever saw, and, to borrow the touching language of one of Mr. Bret Harte's heroes, 'rastled it. The dam little cuss.'"

The Fittest will Survive.

Columbus Times.

The southern people are very profuse in mistakes at the wrong time. Indeed, they cannot do anything right it seems at the right time, politically speaking. Hampton makes foolish speeches; too many "brigadiers" are calling on General Hancock; "convict catechisms" are issued exactly when they should not be, and now comes a Hot Springs newspaper man who runs up—through mistake, of course—he being a northern man—a cut of the confederate flag over an account of a big political meeting at that place. We sometimes think it purely providential that the south lives at all politically. So many suicidal acts are committed by her people and those who come among them—friends ostensibly—foes possibly. This last "embarrassment" was a silly and foolish one, and looks as if there was more malice and design in it than accident. But the fittest will survive.

Saving his Neck.

EVANSVILLE, IND., September 13—J. M. Wimley and James Millis passed through his city to-day on their way to Somerset, where a brother of Wimley is in jail under sentence of death for the imputed murder of Millis, who disappeared mysteriously from Somerset fourteen years ago and had not since been heard of until discovered by J. M. Wimley near Ford's Ferry, Kentucky, on Saturday.

The Latest Developments Illustrated.

Dalton Headlight, Felton ind.

The latest cohesive development in Georgia politics sounds quite millennium like, and may be illustrated as follows:

WOOD } NOR ✕ } their marks. CROSS }

A Feature of the Campaign.

Athens Blade.

Indeed there is a change in Georgia public opinion; colored men are called mister in all the Georgia newspapers, just now.

—The great superiority of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup to all other cough remedies is attested by the immense popular demand for that old established remedy. Price 25 cents a bottle.

—The San Francisco manufacturer of a lotion advertises as follows:

He built a bower of leafy sprays
To shield his darling from the heat,
"Would we might live thus all our days,"
He said, reclining at her feet.
Alas, poor love-blind foolish folk,
To hold of life so crude a notion!
The bower was built of poison-oak,
And they had to use some blank blank's lotion.

Perfect Success.

C. H. Blecken, M. D., of Minneapolis, Minn., says: "I saw Hunt's Remedy used in a case of Dropsy with perfect success. I did not treat the patient, but four attending physicians had given up the case as hopeless. Hunt's Remedy was then used with perfect success, and the patient is well. I shall give Hunt's Remedy in Dropsical and Kidney Diseases." sep14 d&w1t

—New York is to have an underground railroad from the Battery to Central park. It is to be finished in three years.

When gazing in your lover's eyes,
How soon his sense of rapture dies
If there's no sweetness in your breath;
If by your failing teeth be shown
That SOZODONT to you's unknown.
And that your mouth is suffering death.

septl4—d3t tues thur sat&w1t

—We may live without poetry, music and art;
We may live without conscience and live without heart;
We may live without friends, we may live without books,
But civilized man cannot live without cooks.

We may live without books—what is knowledge but grieving?
We may live without hope—what is hope but deceiving?
We may live without love—what is passion but pining?
But where is the man that can live without dining?

—Owen Meredith (Lord Lytton).

CONSTIPATION has been called the father of diseases, therefore it should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails Take a half-tablespoonful of Simmons Liver Regulator after each meal, the bowels will be gently moved, as naturally as if no medicine had been taken. Regularity in taking the medicine daily will effect a permanent cure.

"HAVE used Simmons Liver Regulator for Constipation of the Bowels, caused by temporary Derangement of the Liver, for the last three or four years, and always when used according to the directions, with decided benefit. I think it is a great medicine for the Derangement of the Liver; at least such has been my personal experience in the use of it. HIRAM WARNER, Chief Justice of Georgia"

—It is estimated that there is about as much money hid away in old stockings and tea pots in England as there are in the banks The amount is placed at 1,000,000,000 Safe securities that pay a fair interest are taken up, and can only be had by paying a high premium for them. People who have small incomes, therefore, and who are able to save a few dollars annually, secrete their savings in the hope that, sooner or later, they will be able to find a safe investment.

H. H. P.

No medicine has ever become so popular in so short a time; and why? Because its merits recommend it, and it costs but 50 cents to try it. Three hundred dozen sold in two months. 109 aug9—d1y

—With a short crop of spruce gum, and tar at $4 per barrel, what is the intellectual young lady going to place between her teeth this fall as a relaxation from the severe mental labor she is called upon to perform?

Dr. Benj. H. Riggs,

SELMA, ALA., writes, * * COLDEN'S LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF BEEF AND TONIC INVIGORATOR is an excellent preparation, whose composition is known and one that physicians can intelligently prescribe. I have found it of great service in my practice. Daniel & Marsh, Agents.

204 june11—d&w1y fol im rd mat M

—R. S. Austin, Springfield, Mass., writes: "For thirty years have been troubled with costiveness, piles and pain about the kidneys. I became so weak that I could hardly walk. In this connection I sent for a box of Tutt's Pills, and took one at bed time. Can now lay on either side; no piles; have good appetite, and gaining every day. They have brought me out all right.

DR. GEO. W. MARVIN continues to treat all Diseases of long standing, Dispenses his own Medicines and guarantees Cures in curable cases. Office and residence No. 360 Whitehall street. All Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh treated by inhalation. Particular attention paid to all Diseases of long standing, such as Rheumatism, Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Scrofula, Biliousness, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Kidneys, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, all diseases pecular to Women, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swollen Joints, Coughs, Gout, White Swelling, St. Vitus Dance, etc. Call and see the Doctor without delay. His charges are moderate and consultation free. Office hours 7 a. m. to 2 p. m. and 6 to 8 p. m.

sep7 d&wky tf 2d or 4th pg only

STEAM ENGINES

STATIONARY & PORTABLE—ALL SIZES.

Awarded Medal at Centennial Exhibition for Proportions, Adjustment of Parts, Strength, Solidity.

BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO.,

CINCINNATI, O.

8 sept2—d3m thur sat tues &wky3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

N. R. FOWLER........Auctioneer

Two Story Brick Residence,

Eight Rooms, Servants' House, Carriage House,

No. 145 DECATUR STREET,

Will be sold on the premises.

Tuesday Afternoon next,

AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

EXAMINE THIS VALUABLE PROPERTY IF if you want a bargain. It has to go. Titles papers all right. N. R. FOWLER, 42 Broad street.

sept12—d2t under new ads hd

G. W. ADAIR..........Auctioneer.

DODD PROPERTY.

I WILL SELL UPON THE PREMISES, AT the corner of Whitehall and Windsor streets, on Thursday afternoon, the 16th instant, at 4 o'clock, as per posters, two beautiful residence lots fronting on Whitehall street, situated between Phil Dodd's residence and Windsor street. In the rear of the above lots one lot fronting on Windsor and corner of Jones street, upon which is a large brick stable. These are strictly first-class lots, on a street that has gas, water main and street-cars, and in one of the healthiest and best neighborhoods in the city, in five minutes walk of the center of business and about midway between Walker and Crew street schools, and a short walk on pavement to the Girls' and Boys' High School and all the principal churches in the southern part of the city. Titles indisputable. Terms one-half cash; balance 6 and 12 mos, with 7 per cent interest G. W. ADAIR.

550 aug29—d6t aug29&sept5 12 14 15 16

SEALED PROPOSALS

WILL BE RECEIVED TILL THURSDAY, the 23d instant, for building a School-House for colored people on the lot northwest corner of Butler and Houston streets. The plan and specifications can be seen at the office of Parkins & Bruce. The bids can be handed to either one of the undersigned on or before the above date. The Board of Education reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

D. A. BEATIE, Chairman.
S. B. HOYT.
T. S. POWELL.

September 11. sep12—d4t

SEALED BIDS

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL ten o'clock a. m., October 2d, 1880, for the usual

PRIVILEGES OF THE FAIR

of the Georgia Stock and Fair Association, to commence October 18th, and continue until and including October 23d.

The Association reserves the right to reject any or all bids or parts thereof.

B. W. WRENN, Secretary.

1[illegible] sepJ dtiloct2

Agents Wanted,

TO SELL PRINTED WRAPPING PAPER, Folding Paper Boxes, Grocers' Paper Bags and Flour Sacks, in States of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

Large commission and a good opportunity will be given a first-class, experienced, live man.

Address, at once, NUGENT & STEVES, 538 and 540 Pearl Street, New York City.

sept14—d1t

United States Internal Revenue.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE
SECOND DISTRICT GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, September 11, 1880.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE FOLLOWING seizures made by me for violations of the United States Internal Revenue laws, to-wit:

One horse, one mule, one wagon and harness, one frame, and sheet and two barrels and two half barrels of spirits, as the property of S. A. Moseley.

Two mules, one wagon, harness, frame and sheet, and two barrels and four kegs of spirits, as the property of Memory Turner.

Two mules, one wagon, harness, frame and sheet, and one barrel and three half barrels of spirits, as the property of Moses Smith.

Two mules, one wagon, harness, frame and sheet, and two barrels and one-half barrel of corn whisky, as the property of James Johnson.

One horse, one wagon and harness, and two packages of distilled spirits, as the property of Mr. Gassett, of Campbell county.

One barrel of corn whisky, as the property of D. S. Anderson, Cobb county.

One dimijohn containing five gallons of corn whisky, as the property of Smith and Howard.

Any person or persons having any interest in or claim to the above property most make claim and file bond as required by law within 30 days from the date of this notice, or the same will be sold and the net proceeds deposited to the credit of the Secretary of the United States Treasury.

ANDREW CLARK, Collector.

sep14—d1t w2t

ATLANTA, GA., September 11, 1880.

WILL BE SOLD AT THE STABLE OF J. F. Redd, at 24 W. Alabama street, in the city of Atlanta, on the 21st day of September, 1880, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, at public outcry, two mules and one two horse wagon and harness, distrained upon as the property of Samuel Mosely, of Pickens county, to satisfy Internal Revenue assessments against said Mosely.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold two mules and one two-horse wagon and harness, distrained upon as the property of Samuel A. Bozeman, of Pickens county, Ga., to satisfy Internal Revenue assessments against said Bozeman.

THEO. D. IRISH,
Deputy Collector Internal Revenue.

sep14—d1t

Monday, Oct. 18th, 1880,

—AT—

Oglethorpe Park,

ATLANTA, GA.

THIRD ANNUAL GEORGIA FAIR

Continues One Week.

Open to the World.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTIONS.

$18,500 in Premiums

SUCCESS ASSURED,

$5,000 in Purses

FOR

RUNNING RACES!

$500 IN MILITARY PRIZES.

The Grand Reunion of the Military of the North, South, East and West will take place in Atlanta during this week. Over

10,000 SOLDIERS

From other States expected.

The Street Pageant

—OF THE—

Mystic Owls

On Wednesday, October 20, is expected to surpass any of the kind ever witnessed in the country.

All Departments will be Full.

Excursions from all parts of the Union.

Grand Illumination

OF THE CITY.

Excursion Rates by all Railroads.

Send to the Secretary for Premium Lists and Circulars,

W. B. COX, President.
B. W. WRENN, Secretary.
MALCOLM JOHNSON, Gen'l Supt.

198 sept10—dtiloct18

Atlanta and Alabama Railroad Company.

An Act to be entitled an Act to incorporate the Atlanta and Alabama Railroad Company, to construct and operate a Railroad from the city of Atlanta, in the State of Georgia, to some point in the State of Alabama, touching the Alabama Coal Fields, and for other purposes.

THIS IS, THEREFORE, TO GIVE NOTICE, under the Constitution and Laws of this State, passed in pursuance thereof, that the undersigned will apply to the next Legislature to grant them a Charter authorizing them and their associates the privilege of constructing and operating a Railroad from the city of Atlanta, in the State of Georgia, to some point in the State of Alabama, touching the Alabama Coal Fields and forming such western connections as may be desirable.

ALFRED AUSTELL,	ANTHONY MURPHY,
SAMUEL M. INMAN,	JAMES W. ENGLISH,
JOHN COLLIER,	BENJ. E. CRANE,
E. P. HOWELL,	W. P. INMAN,
J. F. CUMMINGS,	A. D. ADAIR,
W. A. MOORE,	E. W. MARSH,
JNO. M. HILL,	JOHN R. GRAMLING,
ROBT. D. SPALDING,	ROBT. C. CLARKE,
THOS. M. CLARKE.	

148sep17—d1aw4w tues

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

F. C. POPE & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

90 LaSALLE, STREET, CHICAGO.

SOLICIT ORDERS TO BUY, SELL AND CARRY on margins all speculative grades of Grain Pork, Lard and Meats. Daily reports sent on application and correspondence solicited. Refer to First National Bank, Chicago; Merchants National Bank, New York. —d3m

$1000 REWARD For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated, or Protruding **PILES** that **DeBing's Pile Remedy** fails to cure. Absorbs the tumors, gives immediate relief, cures cases of long standing in 1 week, ordinary cases in 2 days **CAUTION** None genuine unless yellow wrapper on bottle has printed on it in black a Pile of Stones and Dr. J. P. Miller's signature, Phila. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Sent by mail by proprietor, J. P. MILLER, M. D., S. W. cor. Tenth and Arch Sts., Phila., Pa. Advice free. DANIEL & MARSH, Agents, Atlanta Georgia

413 apr6—d6m tues sat

WHOLESALE HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND GUNS.

HOWELL GANO & CO.

CINCINNATI, O.

Wholesale Hardware, Cutlery and Guns.

Headquarters for Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Door Locks, Builder's Hardware, Pocket Knives, Table Knives, Axes, Edge Tools, House Furnishing Goods, Parker's Breech-loading Guns, English and German Guns. 20,000 KEGS NAIS, AT MANUFACTURING PRICES.

Prompt attention given to Orders.

138 WALNUT STREET,

BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

600 sept14—d6t tues fri

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—A. A. BLAKE, of East Point, is a candidate for the House of Representatives for Fulton county. sep12—til day elec

For Supreme Court Judge.

—The friends of the Hon. GEO. N. LESTER, of Cobb, now Judge of the Blue Ridge Circuit, will, with his concurrence, urge his election, before the next General Assembly, to the position on the Bench of the Supreme Court, made vacant by the promotion of Judge Jackson to the Chief Justiceship, and now temporarily occupied by Hon. Willis A. Hawkins. 183 sep9—dtil leg me

For the Legislature.

—E. F. HOGE is a candidate for Representative of Fulton county in the next Legislature. 26 aug3—dtd

—HENRY HILLYER is a candidate for the House of Representatives from Fulton county in the next Legislature. 522 july31—dtd

—The friends of FRANK P. RICE announce that he is a candidate for the House of Representatives from Fulton county. 485 july27—dtd

—W. H. PATTERSON is hereby announced as a candidate for Representative from Fulton county in the next Legislature. 030 jul. 30—dtd

For Mayor.

—I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Mayor of Atlanta, at the ensuing municipal election JAMES W. ENGLISH.

353 aug17—dtde

For Mayor.

—Atlanta abounds with substantial evidence that Mr. HANNIBAL I. KIMBALL would make a practical, progressive, energetic Mayor. His name is therefore hereby presented for that office at the next election, by

256 june13—dtf MANY FRIENDS.

For Alderman.

—ROBERT J. LOWRY is announced as a candidate for Alderman at the ensuing election 527 june27—dtde sun

For Council.

—JEP N. LANGSTON is hereby announced as a candidate for Councilman from the Fourth Ward at the ensuing election. aug22 d1m

—We are authorized to announce PAT LYNCH as a candidate for Councilman from the Fifth Ward at the ensuing election. aug22 dtde

For Council.

—The friends of JACK W. JOHNSON announce him a candidate to represent the Fourth Ward in the City Council of Atlanta.

123 july7—dtde

—The friends of R. H. KNAPP announce him as a candidate to represent the Second Ward in the City Council of Atlanta. july25—dtd

—Dr. A. J. PINSON is hereby announced a candidate for Councilman from the First Ward. July 22. 1880—dtd MANY FRIENDS.

LOTTERIES.

LA S.L.

Take Notice.

This is the only Lottery ever voted on by the people of a State, and under a late decision of the U. S. Supreme Court at Washington, is the only Legal Lottery now in the United States, all other charters having been repealed or having no existence.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. TENTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS K, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12th, 1880—125th Monthly Drawing

Louisiana State Lottery Company,

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, **for the term of Twenty-five Years,** to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new constitution, adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of over $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize	$30,00
1 Capital Prize	10,00
1 Capital Prize	5,00
2 Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of 10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
9 Approximation Prizes of......$300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of...... 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of...... 100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all points, to whom liberal compensation will be paid

Write, clearly stating full address, for further information, or send orders by express or in a Registered Letter or Money Order by mail, addressed only to **M. A. DAUPHIN,** New Orleans, La., or Same Person at **No. 319 Broadway, New York.** Or P. O. Box **184,** Atlanta, Georgia.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

000 sept14—d&wkytil oct12 top col

24th

Popular Monthly Drawing of the

Commonwealth Distribution Co.

AT MACAULEY'S THEATRE,

In the city of Louisville, on

THURSDAY, SEPT. 30th, 1880.

THESE DRAWINGS, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF 1878, AND SUSTAINED BY ALL THE COURTS OF KENTUCKY, occur regularly on the LAST DAY OF EVERY MONTH, Sundays and Fridays excepted, for the period of FIVE YEARS.

The United States Circuit Court on March 31st, rendered the following decisions:

1st—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal.

2d—Its drawings are fair.

N. B.—This Company has now on hand a large reserve fund. Read the list of prizes for the

SEPTEMBER DRAWING.

1 Prize	$30,000
1 Prize	10,000
1 Prize	5,000
10 Prizes, $1,000 each	10,000
20 Prizes 500 each	10,000
100 Prizes 100 each	10,000
200 Prizes 50 each	10,000
600 Prizes 20 each	12,000
1000 Prizes 10 each	10,000
9 Prizes $300 each, Approximation Prizes	2,700
9 Prizes 200 each, " "	1,800
9 Prizes 100 each. " "	900
1,960 Prizes.	$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.

27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100

Remit by Post-Office Money Order, Registered Letter, Bank Draft or Express.

To insure against mistakes and delays, correspondents will please write their names and places of residence plainly, giving number of Post-Office box or Street, and Town, County and State.

All communications connected with the Distribution and Orders for Tickets should be addressed to **R. M. BOARDMAN,** Courier-Journal building **Louisville, Ky.,** or **307** and **309,** Broadway, **New York,** or Box **184,** Atlanta, Georgia.

600 aug31—d4w tues thur sat &wk8w

To Railroad Contractors

GAINESVILLE, JEFFERSON & SOUTHERN R. R. Co.

President's Office,

GAINESVILLE, GA., August 18th, 1880.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office until 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday, the 18th day of September, 1880, for the work of Cleaning, Grading, Masonry and Trestling on the entire line of the Gainesville, Jefferson and Southern Railroad, from Gainesville to Jefferson a distance of about twenty two miles. Proposals may be made for the entire work or any part thereof. Maps and Profile of the line may be seen at the office of Colonel I. Y. Sage, Chief Engineer A. and C. A. L. Railway Co., Atlanta.

Payment will be made monthly in cash as the work progresses, on certificate of Engineer. 20 per cent will be retained till the completion.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

A. D. CANDLER, President.

883 aug19—d30d

Just Behold and Read Attentively!

ALL THAT HAVE CANCERS IN ANY OF its forms, Scrofula, Ulcers, Tumors, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Tetter, (other diseases), and all impurities of the Blood, we can cure. Father bought this Receipt from an eminent Irish Physician, cured Cancer on his face (left no scar.) I cured Cancers, Scrofula, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Catarrh. This medicine is taken internally. Address (inclosing stamp) M. M. WILKES & CO., 112 Decatur street Atlanta, Ga., or LaGrange, Ga. 6.6 apr30—d1y

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ARCHER INSTITUTE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FOR CIRCULARS ADDRESS MRS. M. R. ARCHER, 1401 Massachusetts avenue Washington, D. C. 000 july28—d2m

VIRGINIA FEMALE INSTITUTE

Staunton, Va.

MRS. GEN'L J. E. B STUART, Principal. Full corps of efficient Teachers. The session begins Sept. 16 and continues nine months. The expense of Board, &c., including the Academic Course, $250; the same with Music, Languages and Elocution, $390 Location, in the healthful Valley of Va. For particulars apply to the Principal. [july10-d52

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL,

No. 59 FRANKLIN STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

MRS. H. P. LEFEBVRE, Principal.

This Barding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Thursday, September 16th.

245 july14 d10w

The Misses Washington School

THE FALL SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will commence on the first Monday in September, at No. 145 Ivy street Atlanta. Circulars will be supplied to parties desiring them. References—W. Rhode Hill, Esq., Rev. R. C. Foute, Dr. H. S. Wilson, Messrs. Gramling & Spalding, and Gen. W. S. Walker.

july17 dsuntill aug15—thend1m

Middle Georgia College,

Jonesboro, Ga.

BOARD AND TUITION FOR THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR OF TEN MONTHS:

For Primary Classes	$110 00
For Preparatory Classes	$120 00 to 130 00
For Collegiate Classes	140 0
Music	40 00

The above SURPRISINGLY LOW rates require half a session's tuition in advance, and BOARD monthly in advance. Students charged only from the time of entering till close of session. Time lost from protracted sickness deducted.

Only the VERY BEST TALENT employed in any department of the College.

For Circular address

GEORGE C. LOONEY,
or MRS. C. D. CRAWLEY,
Jonesboro, Ga.

521 aug27—d1m

MADAME deVALENCIA'S

Protestant Boarding School

—FOR—

Young Ladies & Children

Madison Avenue and 125th Street, N. Y. City.

SIXTEEN YEARS' SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE. Graduating Course in English, French, German, Latin, Spanish, Mathematics, Drawing, Painting and Music. The lady instructors are Foreign and Southern. Please send for prospectus. Special terms for Southerners.

References—Rt. Rev. H. Potter, D.D., D.C.L., New York; Hon. A. H. Stephens, Crawfordville, Ga.; Judge Van Brunt, N. Y.; Prof. Wm. Henry Peck, Atlanta, Ga; Mr. Chas. P. Smith, Charleston, S. C. 2[illegible] aug —d1aw til nov1 tues

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE

Macon, Georgia,

WILL BEGIN ITS FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION ON

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1880.

HEALTH, ECONOMY, THOROUGH TEACHING and the best advantages in Literature, Science, Art and Music, at moderate rates, commend it to the public.

Apply for Catalogue to

W. C. BASS, President, or
C. W. SMITH, Secretary.

267 july16—d2mo

Atlanta Medical College.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL COURSE of Lectures will begin October 15, 1880, and close March 2, 1881.

Faculty—H. V. M. Miller, W. F. Westmoreland A. W. Calhoun, J. G. Westmoreland, V. H. Taliaferro, W. A. Love, J. H. Logan, W. S. Armstrong

The graduating class of this year was the largest in the history of the college. Its alumni now numbers six hundred and ninety-three, practicing in every state in the union

It is in confederation with thirty-three leading medical colleges in the United States to secure higher standard of medical education. Its diploma recognized everywhere.

Address for circular giving full information,

J. S. TODD, M D., Proctor,
30 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.

264 sept12—d1m

NEW WINDSOR COLLEGE AND SEMINARY. Open Sept. 8. Climate unsurpassed. Extensive buildings. Experienced instructors. Both sexes admitted and graduated. For Catalogues, address, Rev. A. M. JELLY, D.D., President, New Windsor, Maryland.

93 aug5—d2m

Special School Train.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,

GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, GA., August 25, 1880.

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1880, a Special School Train will be run between Atlanta and Decatur for the accommodation of children attending the Atlanta School:

Leave Decatur	7:4 a. m
Arrive Atlanta	7:40 a. m
Leave Atlanta	3:00 p. m
Arrive Decatur	3:30 p. m

Stopping at intermediate stations.

Monhtly School Tickets, good for 46 continuous trips during the month in which issued, and for the individual use of one person under eighteen years of age, who is a pupil in regular attendance at School, can be procured of the Ticket Agent at Union Depot at the following rates:

Edgewood and Atlanta	$1 85
Mayson's and Atlanta	$1 [illegible]5
Kirkwood and Atlanta	$2.00
Decatur and Atlanta	$2.35

E. R. DORSEY, General Passenger Agent.

☞Others papers who have contracts with the Company please copy. 510 aug26—d1m

P. WILSON & SONS,

HEADQUARTERS

— FOR —

Saddlery Hardware,

— AND —

Carriage Goods, Saddles.

HARNESS MAKERS AND CARRIAGE Makers will find in our stock anything wanted.

P. WILSON & SONS,

136 and 138 Main Street,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

436 july28—d3m

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY BOUGHT THE INTEREST and good will in the Butchering business of H. C. Sawtell, and will continue the business at his old stand, 108 Whitehall street, and will endeavor, with my improved facilities, to keep and supply the trade with the best the market affords.

D. TYE.

HAVING SOLD MY ENTIRE INTEREST IN the Butchering business together with my good will to Mr. D. Tye, and thanking my many customers for their patronage, I ask a continuance of the same to my successor.

I respectfully inform the Butchers and Live Stock Dealers that my office hereafter will be at Central Stock Yard, near C. R. R. Depot, where I will supply the trade with Live Stock

459 sept1—d2w H. C. SAWTELL.

F. M. FARLEY,

Cotton Factor

—AND—

Commission Merchant,

SAVANNAH, GA.

☞Liberal Advances made upon Consignment.☜

598 aug29—d1m

PATENT MEDICINES.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

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TRADE S.S.S. MARK

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

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MEANS

Swift's S. Specific

WRITE TO

Swift's Specific Co.,

ATLANTA, GA.,

—FOR—

Copy of Young Man's Friend.

It will be Mailed to you Free.

READ THE LIST.

"SWEET SIXTEEN".—MESSRS. D. B. PLUMB & CO. are in receipt of another lot of fine Toilet Goods. Read their list and give them a call.

PLUMB'S EMPIRE STATE COLOGNE.

Hoyt's German Cologne.
Hood's French Cologne.
Atkinson's English Cologne.
Farina's Genuine Cologne.
Lubin's, Atkinson's, Lundborg's, Rimmel's, Colegate's, and many other

HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS.

TOILET POWDERS.

Lubin's, Mangenet's, Atkinson's, Meen Fun, Cashmere Bouquet, Chardan's, Rice Flour, "Sweet Sixteen," "Swan Down," White and Tinted, Low & Son's celebrated, and others.

POWDER BOXES AND PUFFS IN GREAT VARIETY.

Fine English and French Tooth, Hair, Nail and all other kinds

BRUSHES IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

Fine Lily White of almost every conceivable name, from 5 cents to 50 cents.

PURE MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.

D. B. PLUMB & CO.

26 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT book-keeper or bill clerk, or position as clerk in a dry goods establishment. Am a young from Alabama, 21 years of age, have been keeping books for two years, and came to this city with the determination of working whether he gets a place or not, is determined to work for some one if he has to do it free. Best of references. Address B., care of Markham House.

276 sept14—d1t

WANTED—SIX GIRLS AT STEWART & Fain's. Work light. 69 Whitehall street. sept14—d1t

WANTED — 20 GOOD STONE MASONS Wanted. Wages $3 per day. Apply to Messrs. Lee & Mehaffey, Tallassee, Ala. sept12—d8t

WANTED—ONE GOOD MAN TO MAKE make pants. Jerry Lynch sept12—1w

WANTED—IF YOU WANT THE BEST Truss ever Worn, for the least money, go to Dr. Gurley, 67 Whitehall street. 50 sep5—dtf sun tues

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — TABLES AND SHELVING, suitable for Dry Goods Store. Apply to Conley & Shumate, 8½ Marietta street. sept14—d1t

FOR SALE—BUGGIES, TOP AND NO TOP, best Cincinnati make at bottom prices. 45 & 47 Decatur St. N. C. Spence. sept14—3t sun tues thur.

FOR SALE—FINE EXTENSION TOP, PHAETON top buggies, Dexter Queen and Callada's Triple Springs, Spring wagons, etc. 45 & 47 Decatur Street. N. C. Spence. sept12—3t sun tues thur.

FOR SALE—500,000 CYPRESS SHINGLES AT Wholesale and Retail. W. S. Wilson & Bro. 20 sept2—d3w thur sat sun

SPINAL BRACES—THE MOST ELEGANT Spinal Braces for Ladies and Misses, at Dr Gurley's, 67 Whitehall street. 50 sep5—dtf sun tues

FOR SALE—500,000 CYPRESS SHINGLES. Best and cheapest Shingle sold. Last always and never rot. W. S. Wilson & Bro. 21 sept2—d2w thur sun tues

RUST-PROOF OATS, CHOICE SEED Wheat, in lots to suit purchasers, at Brooks & Co.'s, No. 6 Loyd street, near Markham House. 131 sept7—d3t tues thur sun

MISCELLANEOUS.

I HAVE ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN THE Milling business Mr. Frank J. Ansley. The name and style of the business firm will be Foreacre & Ansley. Copartnership dating from September 13, 1880. W. W. Foreacre. 1 sept14—d1t

CRUTCHES! CRUTCHES! AT DR. GURLEY's, 67 Whitehall street. 50 sep5—dtf sun tues

AUCTION SALES.

75 TEXAS HORSES AND PONIES AT AUCTION at Redd's stable, Tuesday 14th, 9½ o'clock. W. C. Morris & Co., D. P. Ellis, Auctioneer. sept12—2t

AUCTION SALES—REMEMBER THE AUCTION sale of fine furniture of Maj. H. Cranston at his residence, 108 Collins St., Thursday 6th inst. Ladies particularly invited. W. C. Morris & Co., D. P. Ellis, Auctioneer. sept12—3t

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A STORE HOUSE, 20x80, AT 89 Broad street, in a very desirable locality. Has just been vacated by W. L. Stanton & Co., who have been doing a good wholesale and retail Grocery business. Apply to them or to G. W. Adair. sept14—d1t

TO RENT—STORE ON CORNER OF PRYOR and Alabama streets, with railroad facilities. Most prominent location in city. Henry Jackson. 64 aug4—dtf

LAW CARDS.

D. W. ROUNTREE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

QUITMAN, BROOKS COUNTY, GEORGIA.

Will practice in all the Courts of the Southern Circuit and in Madison and Jefferson county, Florida. 86 aug5,1880—d1y

S. G. McLENDON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.

Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 513 july29,'80—d1y

P. J. HODGE. R. M. HODGE

HODGE & HODGE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HAWKINSVILLE, GEORGIA

Collections will receive prompt attention.

2[illegible] mar11—dtf.

JNO. D. CUNNINGHAM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office in Centennial Building,

No. 8½ Whitehall Street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

241 june13—d6m

HENRY JACKSON, J. H. LUMPKIN.

Reporter of Supreme Court.

JACKSON & LUMPKIN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Will practice in the United States and State Courts. Special attention given to business before the Supreme Court 522 apr25—d1y

G. T. BARTLETT, of Monticello. C. L. BARTLETT, of Macon, Ga.

G. T. & C. L. BARTLETT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

MACON, GEORGIA.

Practice in Macon and Ocmulgee Circuits and U. S. Courts, in civil business only.

341 mar18—d6m

ROBERT B. TRIPPE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

No. 8 BROAD STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal. sept dlm

S. N. BROYLES. ALEX. R. JONES

BROYLES & JONES,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Office in Grant Building, corner Marietta and Broad streets

ATLANTA, GA.

Will practice in the Federal and State Courts.

378 dec16—dtf

B. ESTES. CLAUD ESTES

J. B. ESTES & SON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.

Practice in the Courts of the Western Circuit, in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and elsewhere when specially retained. 900 nov22—dtf

ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

MRS. J. W. BALLARD, PRINCIPAL.

The exercises of this Institute will be resumed Monday, September 6th, 1880. French is taught practically in every department without extra charge. Music—Vocal and Instrumental—under the skillful management of Prof. Alfredo Barili, is taught as an art and on the plan of the Musical Conservatories of Europe. For Circulars apply to Principal. 000 aug5—dtf

TRIPOD & PINE,

Sign, Fresco and House Painters,

21 MARIETTA STREET,

ATLANTA..........GEORGIA

43 mar28—dtf

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.

R. L. FOREMAN, Proprietor.

House fitted up in the best style and table unsurpassed in Georgia. The closest personal attention given in every department, and guests entertained in a way to warrant satisfaction. Large, commodious Sample Room, and every convenience for Commercial Travelers. Free Hack. Located next door to Green Bros.

4 7 july24—d1m

DRS. WARNOCK & DELBRIDGE,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Office, Room No. 2, in J. T. Grant's Building, over Austell & Mangum, Broad street cor. Marietta. Special attention givene to the treatment of Malarial and Chronic Diseases of Females and children, by J. T. Warnock 365 feb18—d6m

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Political Banners, Flags and Portraits At HOJER & GRAHAM'S, 97 Duane Street New York.

299 june16 d3 [illegible] sat tues thur &wk6m

ONLY $15.60

To Visit the Great

Industrial Exposition

— IN —

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Excursion Tickets from Atlanta $15.60; from Chattanooga $10.00, except on Tuesdays they will be sold at $6.00!

TICKETS ON SALE FROM SEPTEMBER 8th until October 6th Good until the close of Exposition. This is an opportunity to witness the largest and best display of Art ever offered since the Great Centennial of 1876.

Only 16 Hours from Atlanta

TO CINCINNATI,

— VIA —

The Great Cincinnati Southern R'y,

which is considered by every one who has passed over it to be the greatest piece of railroad engineering ever completed in America.

SCHEDULE.

Leave Atlanta	2:50 p m
Leave Chattanooga	7:55 p m
Arrive Cincinnati	6:50 a m

14 Hours Quicker Than any Other Line.

E. P. WILSON, G. P. and T. Ag't, Cincinnati.

H. M. COTTINGHAM, G. S. F. and P. Agt, Atlanta, Ga.

T. C. MURPHY, Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

117 sept8—dtf

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 7 3-16d; in New York, 11 13-16c; in Atlanta, 10⅛@10⅜.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia to-day, stationary or falling followed by higher barometer, cooler westerly winds, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, numerous rains.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
KIMBALL HOUSE, September 13, 10:31, P. M.
All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humid'y Fr'ct*	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	29.98	64	78	N. W.	Fresh	.05	Cloudy.
Augusta	30.02	71	90	....	Calm	.04	Fair.
Corsicana	30.13	71	8	E.	Gent	00	Cloudy.
Galveston	30.04	80	82	S. E.	Gent	.0	Fair.
Indianola	30.02	80	8	N. E	Fresh	0	Fair
Key West	30.02	88	75	S. E.	Gent	00	Clear.
Mobile	30.0	72	95	N.	Fresh	1 45	Fair.
Montgomery	30.06	71	90	N.	Gent	.00	Cloudy.
New Orleans	30.06	76	86	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear
Pensacola	30.03	75	75	N. E.	Gent	.75	Fair
Savannah	29.99	75	90	W.	Gent	.02	Lt. Rain.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.
NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh 10 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., September 13, 1880.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
6:31 a m	30.03	66	94	E.	Gentle	24	Lt. Rain.
10:31	30.02	67	94	E.	Gentle	...	Heavy rain.
2 p. m.	29.97	70	99	N. W	Gentle	...	Lt. Rain.
2.31	29.97	70	99	N. W.	Gentle	72	Lt. Rain.
9 p. m.	29.97	66	78	N. W.	Fresh	00	Cloudy.
10:31 "	29.98	64	78	N. W.	Fresh	05	Cloudy.

Mean daily bar	29.984	Maximum ther....	70
Mean daily ther..	67.0	Minimum ther....	64
Mean daily humid.	87.3	Total rainfall......	1.01

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

SETH THOMAS CLOCKS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CROCKERY AND WOOD WARE, LOOKING GLASSES, LAMPS, SHOW CASES, CUTLERY, NEW STYLES DINNER AND TEA SETS, TO THE TRADE AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES AT McBRIDE & CO.'S.
We guarantee the saving in freight on the above goods to be a fair profit to Southern Merchants, and that our prices are as low as any in United States.
329 ja 26 d1y un we re] McBRIDE & CO.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

The Light-Running "DOMESTIC" Sewing Machine
Is far superior to any other make known in the market. It will LAST LONGER. It does BETTER WORK. It RUNS EASIER. This IS GUARANTEED.
Southern Distributing Agency,
43 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.
606 mar13—d1f

A CHALLENGE
TO THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Fred Bell & Co's wholesale Sewing Machine office, in Atlanta, is directly opposite the Singer office, and large numbers of Stewart machines are on hand and daily shipments made and received.

All this is in plain view of the Singer office and has been going on for three years.

The Singer Company, through their emissaries, inform the public these machines are liable to some claim or other in favor of the Singer Company.

The Singer Company have threatened these things for three years.

For three years they have failed to take the first legal step to assert their pretended claims.

For three years they have been challenged to come into court on any question they may trump up.

The Singer Company is now challenged to commence any proceedings they threaten—and defied to bring proof that any goods sold by Fred Bell & Co., infringe on their legal rights.

They dare not so print it in plain language. FRED BELL & Co.
483 july27—d12m pre lo

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
The finest finished triple-plated goods of the leading manufactures at manufacturers' prices. You can save twenty per cent by purchasing from us. Send for our illustrated Catalogue.
J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Jewelers,
34 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.
48 mar4—d1y

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

Germania Loan and Building Association, No. II.

The regular monthly meeting will be held to-night at the Concordia Hall. Dues can be paid during the day at Beermann & Kuhrt's Store, or at night at the hall. CHARLES BEERMANN,
sept14—d1t Treasurer.

SEALED BIDS!
WILL BE RECEIVED FOR ALL THE PRIVileges of a Restaurant at the camp during the great military reunion, commencing October 17 and continuing about one week. Address,
sept—d6t AMOS FOX, 11 Alabama St.

PERSONALIA.

—W. Brys?, of Winnsboro, S. C., is here.

—Frank Slater, of Orangeburg, S. C., is here.

—E H W. Hunter, of Louisville, Ga., is in the city.

—Harry Hill, of Washington, Ga., was here yesterday.

—W. P. Harden, of Cobb county, was in the city yesterday.

—H B Hollifield, of Sandersville, was in the city yesterday.

—John H James has fully determined to run for state senator.

—Mrs. C A Fricker, of Americus, is visiting friends in this city.

—Miss Mary Walker, of this city, is visiting her brother at Alapaha.

—M. V. McKibben, of Butts, is here attending the United States circuit court.

—H P. Riden, of Forsyth county, is here attending the United States circuit court.

—E. H. Snead's many friends will be glad to see him behind John Ryan's counters.

—Mrs Bassinger and family, who have been spending some time in Decatur, leave for home to-morrow.

—Sam Harris, solicitor general of the Coweta circuit, was in town yesterday. He was chaperoned by J. T. Carpenter, of Newnan.

—Old John Templeton is now worth about $50 000. He and Miss Alice Vane, and Fay, have made it. He will be in Atlanta soon.

—Miss Opheila Clanton, a Montgomery, Ala., belle, who has been spending some weeks with friends in Atlanta, will leave for her home to-morrow.

—Miss Lizzie G. Cummings, Miss Lucy Erwin, Miss Stella Bostick and Mrs A. B Bostick have returned from Mt. Airy, where they have been for some weeks.

—Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald: We regret to learn that Mr. John Rohrbacher, formerly proprietor of the Washington hotel of this city, and a prominent citizen of Jackson for many years, intends abandoning his native state and becoming an active citizen of Atlanta, Ga. He is a power wherever he goes.

—The following resolution was adopted by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at their late session in Xenia, Ohio: Resolved, That the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Ohio, in its seventh annual convention. at Xenia, (1st, 2d and 3d of September, 1880,) send our sincerest thanks to that noble southern woman, Mrs. Governor Colquitt, of Atlanta, Ga., for the warm heart, the cordial welcome, and assistance which she gave to our much beloved Mother Stewart—and that we send greeting, and welcome into our fraternity, to all our sisters in the southern states who have enlisted in this work.

THE COMPANY AT PRAYER.

The Gate City Guard Worship at the Central Presbyterian.

The announcement that Doctor Boggs, pastor of the Central Presbyterian church and chaplain of the Gate City guard, would deliver a sermon to that excellent company on Sunday evening brought out one of the largest congregations ever gathered at a house of worship in this city. For two hours before the service opened a steady stream of people poured into the building. It soon became apparent that the regular seats would not accommodate the great crowd, and accordingly the aisles were lined with chairs which were rapidly occupied, and the space between the pulpit and the front seats was filled with extra benches, which were promptly appropriated. In addition to all this the gallery was full to overflowing, the door ways was choked, and a number were obliged to press into the aisles and stand through the exercises.

About 8 o'clock the Gate City Guard, clothed in neat fatigue suits, and holding their caps gracefully to the front, moved noiselessly up the left aisle and took the seats which had been reserved for them to the right of the pulpit.

The company never looked better, and each member seemed to realize in its full force the solemnity of the occasion. After some fine singing by the choir, which is an exceptionally strong one, Doctor Boggs selected his text: "Prove all things and hold fast to that which is good" from Thessalonians. The sermon was earnest, interesting and highly intellectual, and was spoken in an effective manner. It enlisted the profound attention of the large congregation, and is certain to be productive of great good. There is a sincere directness about the style of this eminent man which sends his thoughts to the minds of his hearers in the most practical way. The sermon over, Dr. Boggs announced that during the fall and winter he will preach a series of discourses to prove that the Bible is a revelation from God.

Dr. Spalding, who occupied the pulpit with the pastor, now offered up a fervent and appropriate prayer in which he feelingly alluded to the grand military reunion soon to take place in this city, and expressed the hope that the mingling together of the soldiers from all sections might be fraught with rich benefits to the whole country. The spirit of the prayer was broad and noble. The choir sang one of its best and sweetest selections, the benediction was pronounced, and the large congregation, pleased, impressed, instructed, slowly dispersed.

THE COLORED VOTERS.

A Colquitt Club Organized.

Last night there was a meeting of the negroes in favor of the election of Governor Colquitt at Bell's hall. The hall was full and the meeting very enthusiastic. George McKinney presided and stated that the object of the meeting was to organize a Colquitt club. W. H. Harrison had been announced to speak but was not present at the opening of the meeting, and Prince Ponder was called on. He made a sensible speech, in which he said that no colored man ought to vote for Mr. Norwood, as he had never said one word or done one thing in favor of the negro. [Great cheers.]

W. H. Harrison made a ringing speech in favor of the election of Governor Colquitt as the negro's friend, and advised all the colored people to vote for him. His speech was interspersed with telling anecdotes which created many a hearty laugh.

Jackson McHenry was called on and made a rich speech for Colquitt. He denounced the slanders against Governor Colquitt, and said he was attacked because he was the colored man's friend. He is a fair governor for the whole people, and hence the attacks upon him. Jackson made some telling licks and was heartily applauded. He said all the colored people, if let alone, would gladly vote for Governor Colquitt, who has proven himself their friend in every sense.

I. W. Wimby was called on and made a good speech in which he appealed for Colquitt and fair government for the colored man. Wimby is a sensible negro, and his speech took well.

Howard Horton was then called on, and made a very good effort, eliciting frequent applause.

The roll for the Colquitt club was opened, and sixty-five members admitted. Several hundred more are expected. The club will meet in Bell's hall Friday night, and a large attendance is expected.

George McKinney, president of the club, predicts that Fulton county will give Colquitt 800 majority. The colored voters are alive to the issues of the hour, and will vote heavily for Colquitt in this county.

THE COURTS.

United States Circuit Court.

The United States Circuit Court met yesterday. The following pleaded guilty to the charge of illicit distillation, and the sentences appended were imposed upon them:

W. M. Bennett, $100 fine and costs, and three months' confinement in Fulton county jail.

James Burk, $200 fine and costs and three months' imprisonment in Fulton county jail.

W. T. Turner, costs and two months imprisonment in Fulton county jail.

W. J. Beron, $100 fine and costs and three months imprisonment in Fulton county jail.

The case against George W. Bagwell, tobacco dealer, was nolle prossed.

Pleasant T. Phillips, of Forsyth county, charged with illicit distillation, was acquitted by the jury.

Court adjourned until this morning.

The City Court.

The city court was in session yesterday. The following compose the jury for this week: Berry H Fincher, Robert W. McCown, C. C. Davis, L. H. Bradfield, Jesse W. Kneely, Thomas L. English, Stephen Spreevel, W. Colquitt Henderson, J. W. Wade, R. K. Wilson, David McNabb.

The following cases were disposed of:

Bill Parks admitted that he boarded a passenger coach of the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line, upon its arrival in this city, and appropriated to his own use a ladies' parasol. He was requested to pay $10 and costs, or contribute the exercise of his muscle on the public works for six months.

Anna Brown was charged with forcible entry of the room of another colored damsel, who was violating the law; but as the latter had confessed judgment by marrying out of the scrape, the case against Anna Brown was nolle prossed on her paying the costs.

The jury acquitted John Holbrook of the charge of assault and battery.

Dock Thomas and Harry Thomas were found guilty of trespass in taking grapes from the premises of G. H. Hynds and required to deposit $5 and the costs each in the court's exchequer or aid in developing the public works of the county for the space of twelve months.

The case against Robert Fambrough for stealing a gold watch key from J. P. Chisolm, was continued until this morning to allow a blind man to tell what he saw.

Commissioner's Court.

Thomas Hudlaw, of Cobb county, had a hearing before Commissioner W. B. Smith, yesterday, on the charge of illicit distilling and was discharged.

The Jonesboro Cases.

The news of the acquittal of Sam Cox at Clayton superior court was a surprise to many of the readers of THE CONSTITUTION Sunday morning. The other parties charged with the murder of Millie Johnson and the outrage on Joe Thompson, have not yet been tried. Last night General Gartrell went to Jonesboro to attend the trial of J. M. Walker, charged with the murder of J. W. Mansfield last November. General Gartrell is the leading counse for the defense. The jury in the case was chosen yesterday afternoon and the trial will be very interesting.

Lecture.

On Friday last, at 12 o'clock, our promising and popular young friend, Dr. Robert Westmoreland, delivered a lecture on anatomy and physiology before the Girls' high school, Washington street. We learn that he handled these interesting subjects with much skill.

A Sudden Death.

Sunday evening Coroner Drake held an inquest upon the body of Mary Smith, a negro woman, who died suddenly Saturday morning of congestion of the stomach. The woman had eaten freely of potatoes and drank quite a quantity of water which produced the congestion that caused her death.

STUDIES IN HUMAN NATURE.

—Never flatter a sensible girl.

—The best time to ask a man a favor is just after dinner.

—The man who marries an orphan has some chance to be happy.

—To get rid of a bore asked him at stated periods to lend you a dollar.

—It is ungallant to discuss wood peckers in the presence of red-headed girls.

—Old maids are always glad to learn the particulars of the last divorce case.

—Beware of that man who declines to drink, but says he'll take a fifteen cent cigar.

—In strolling through the menagerie with a humpback friend be sure to give the dromedary the go-by.

—If you are a politician and hear that an influential man is bitterly against you, send his children a bunch of circus tickets.

—Fred Stinson, a Boston theater manager, took a company to Maine, but was unsuccessful financially. He paid the salaries until his money was all gone, and then committed suicide. He left this on a card: "Managerial obituary—I go where no salary day appears, and where actors shall trouble me no more."

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Colonel E. Y. Clarke Presides—The Chief of Police Submits His Report—The Uniforms—A General Inspection.

Last night the board of police commissioners convened in regular session. There were present Messrs. Clarke, Mahoney, Goldsmith and Hancock.

Commissioner Clarke called the body to order and presided during its sessions.

The journal of the last meeting was read and approved.

Several applications for positions upon the supernumerary list were read and referred.

The chief of police called attention to Officer Haynes's detailed duty at Ponce de Leon springs, and suggested that he be returned to regular duty at the expiration of the present month.

Commissioner Mahoney moved that Officer Haynes be returned to regular duty at once.

Commissioner Goldsmith offered as a substitute that Officer Haynes be returned to regular duty at the expiration of the present month. The substitute was adopted.

Commissioner Goldsmith offered a resolution looking to the appointment of a committee of three for the purpose of inspecting the police department at twelve o'clock Wednesday next. The resolution was adopted and the chairman appointed Commissioners Goldsmith, Mahoney and Dodd as the committee of inspection.

The chief of police asked that some action be taken to increase the police force during the approaching fair.

Upon motion of Commissioner Mahoney a committee of three was appointed to confer with the council in regard to the proposed temporary increase. The chairman appointed Commissioners Mahoney, Dodd and Hancock.

A communication from Major White, of the National hotel, asking that police authority be conferred upon Captain Jackson to make arrests upon his premises, was read.

After considerable discussion the paper was referred back to Captain White with the request that he petition the council, as that body was the only authorized power to act in the matter.

The report of the chief of police was then read, and is as follows:

POLICE HEADQUARTERS, Atlanta, Ga., August 31, 1880. Honorable Board Police Commissioners: Gentlemen—I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this department for the month of August, 1880:

ARRESTS.

State cases	75	
City cases	363	438
Which were disposed of as follows;		
State cases prosecuted	48	
State cases released for want of evidence to convict	27	
City cases fined	189	
City cases dismissed	174	438

RECORDER'S COURT.

The amount of fines imposed by the recorder for the month is		$876.00
Of which amount there was collected	594 25	
Remitted	26 25	
Lost by escapes	7.00	
Worked out and being worked out on the streets	248	876

COLLECTIONS.

The amount of money collected from various sources and paid to and receipted for by the city clerk, on account of fines	$594.25
Station house fees and impounded stock	35.4
Making a total of	$629.70

THE CITY.

The condition of the city in a sanitary point of view, is still improving. Many of the streets need work, but they are being put in good order as rapidly as the small street force can do the work. New buildings are still going up in all parts of the city, and I feel safe in saying that there is more improvement in this line now going on than at any time in the last ten years.

THE STOCKADE

is still doing well for the city, both in the increased amount of work secured and also in the health and comfort of the prisoners.

PONCE DE LEON SPRINGS

is still efficiently policed by Officer Haynes, and unusually good order has been maintained at that place.

THE STATION HOUSE

is kept in good condition and since the repairs were made in the basement, the house has been decidedly more pleasant.

THE POLICE

are doing efficient service and are vigilant in the discharge of their duties.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Litigation in the justice courts yesterday was few.

—Charley Robinson, tax receiver, took in $4 500 yesterday.

—L. Eatonton Fulton has gone to Jonesboro for a few days.

—Rust-proof Oats 75 cents bushel at Simons & Drummond's. sep12—d2t

—Some of the citizens of the classic city of Brooklyn raised a terrible rumpus in that burg Sunday.

—Choice Apples, Onions, Cabbage and Potatoes, at Simons & Drummond's.
sep12—d2t

—Mr. B. H. Veal, who has been quite sick at Stone Mountain for several days past, is recovering.

—A two story addition is being made to the candy and cracker factory of G. W. Jack, on the Central railroad.

—The Fulton county superior court will convene October 4th. The grand and petit jorors are now being summoned.

—An Atlanta lady was married Sunday night to a gentleman whom she had known for the brief period of one week.

—Judge Butts put on his clerical robes yesterday and united in holy wedlock Mr Mack Williams and Miss Liza Hodges, two colored people.

—Two of the Kimball House waiters, N. M Jackson and E Hudson, have returned from Cincinnati, where they have been attending the Industrial exposition.

—M. Rich & Bro. respectfully call your attention to the fine line of Novelties in Fancy Goods that they have just opened It will do you good to look at them.
sep12-2t

—The attention of the street committee is called to the condition of the sidewalk on Pryor street between Line and Wheat, also the impassable condition of the crossings at Walker street school.

—We have many inquiries concerning "Neuralgine," and take great pleasure in informing the public that Neuralgine will do just what is claimed, viz: Cure neuralgia and headache. If you suffer, try it.

—We have just opened a very extensive stock of ladies, gents' and children's Underwear. In order to make them sell fast we have marked them very low.
sep 12—2t M. RICH & BRO.

—Rumor says that a Norwood club will be organized in the fourth ward, and hold its meetings at the medical college. If it meets at the place proposed the colored votes will be effectually shut off.

—Don't think of buying your Black Silk before seeing our $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2 00 and $2 50 Aupne Guinet French goods. They are all guaranteed to wear, and we will save you 20 per cent on the price.
M. RICH & BRO.
sept12—4t sun tus thurs sun

—We have never been able to show such an exquisite stock of French, German and English novelty dress goods as we have in stock now. It will be worth your while to call and see them, in order to get the new styles M. RICH & BRO.
sep12-2t

Notice.

Services at the Jewish temple begin at 6 p. m. to-day. BOARD OF TRUSTEES,
Hebrew Benevolent Congregation.

THE RACES

On Brighton Beach, and at Lexington.

NEW YORK, September 13.—The Brighton Beach races were well attended, but after the first race the rain flooded the track.

The first race, a selling race of all ages, three-fourth mile heats, Mamie R won won the first heat, Emily F. second "Nellie D. third, Minnie Lewis fourth, Brighton fifth, Edwin A sixth, Buster last Time, 1:17½ Minnie Lewis won the second heat, Edwin A. second, Emily F. third; the others close up. Time, 1:18. In the run off Minnie Lewis won easily in 1:19.

The second race—all ages, 1 mile Bucktie won, Utilla 2d, General Monroe 3d, Harlequin 4th. Time, 151

The third race—all ages, 1 mile and a half, Krupp Gun won, Min zer 2d, Surge 3d, Charlie S. 4th. Time, 2:45 Steeple chase, Lizzie D. won, Ohio Boy 2d, Melvin Colt 3d. Time 5:34.

LEXINGTON, September 13.—The fall meeting of the Kentucky association opened today with three good races.

The first race, for all ages, 1 mile, was won by Renown, Montreal second, Himilyar third Time, 1:49¾.

The second race, three year olds, 1½ miles, Bowling Green first, Fonso second, Vinhead third. Time, 2:41¾

The third race, filly stakes for two year olds, ¾ mile, Minnie C. by Wanderer, dam Mamie McDowell, first. Valley second, Swigert's Pride third. Time, 1:21.

CHICAGO, September 13.—Maud S. will trot here September 16th for a special purse of $2,500 to beat St Julien's record. She made a mile in 2:14 to-day with a heavy wind blowing.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.
WILL OFFER EXTRA BARGAINS FOR NEXT TWO WEEKS IN THEIR
Dress Goods Department, Linen Department, Ladies' Underwear Department,
Fancy Goods Department, Boot and Shoe Department, and Carpet Department,
TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE LARGEST STOCK OF
Their Own Importation!
That is now being bought by their Mr. Boynton, who is now in Europe, and by their Mr. Johnson, who is now in New York, buying the largest general stock ever offered by them. Call early as we are selling Genuine Bargains
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,
66 and 68 Whitehall and from 1 to 15 Hunter Street.

A Broken Shoulder Blade.

A little daughter of Mrs. Connally, who resides on West Baker street, fell into an excavation that was being made for a cellar, Saturday, and sustained some severe injuries about the shoulder. The shoulder blade was broken and some other injuries of minor importance received.

EDISON'S PROGRESS.

Preparing for Another Test of the Electric Light—Inventor's Plans.

New York Sun.

Mr. Edison's hundred-horse power engine is getting its finishing touches in the Porter Allen engine company's shops, Philadelphia, and in about three weeks it will be in position in Menlo park. The engine will make 600 revolutions a minute. The cylinder is nine inches in diameter. With this ponderous machine Mr Edison expects to produce the power that will enable him to light up the 800 amps for which the workmen have just laid eight and one half miles of mains.

Forty five men have begun work in the nearly completed factory where the lamps are made, and more will be added in a short time. They will turn off about 700 completed lamps a day for the present, but Mr. Edison expects to increase the number to 1,200.

Mr Edison's new test of the light will be made about October 1. He says that there is no defect in the construction of the lamp; that the carbon tips of Japanese bamboo are perfect, and that the new trial of the light is not to be an experiment to see if it will burn, but is to test, on a large scale, its actual economy as compared with gas.

Mr. Edison has not experimented with the light for the past six months, but his time has been occupied in preparing for what he terms the commercial introduction of the light. Every detail as to the wire, glass, wood, iron, and other materials, and the best and most economical ways for fashioning them, he has gone over hundreds of times, his idea being, he says, to have the light a perfect success to begin with, and to leave no improvement to be desired. He does not want his invention looked upon in a few years as a crude effort in a new field, like the first sewing machine and the pioneer reaper.

Of the early introduction of his light in the city the inventor speaks with positiveness. Spread on his table are working diagrams of the two districts in which it is proposed to begin work. The first district is as follows: From Peck slip, through Ferry street to Spruce, to Nassau, to Wall, to South, thence to the place of beginning. The second district is as follows: Through Mail street to Park place, to West, to Rector, to Nassau, to Spruce.

There will be one station in each district where the power will be generated. This station will occupy a room about 25x100 feet in size. The building may be a cheap structure in the rear of other buildings, so that the item of rent or purchase money will not be considerable. Canvassers are now at work in the two districts getting the names of tenants who will try the new light. They report that most of the owners of large buildings are very ready to have the experiment tried. As has been heretofore announced, the purpose of the Electric light company is to sell power as well as light. Mr Edison says they expect to sell more power than light, and perhaps eventually to make enough on power to be able to give the light away. Quarter-horse, half horse, one horse and five horse and seven-horse power machines, he anticipates, will be in great demand for keeping ventilators in motion, swinging fans in restaurants, running sewing machines and turning lathes, and so on.

Since Mr. Edison has considered his light as successful commercially, he has given its practical use by all sorts of people a good deal of attention. He says that popular prejudice and custom are not the least difficult things with which he has to deal. His aim has been, therefore, to make the new light as nearly as possible like gas in its operation. His way of making a practical test is to call in a servant girl from a neighboring house, or a laborer from a field, and pointing to a lamp say, "Light that; now turn it off; light it again." Every difficulty in the way of the awkward experimenter is carefully noted by the inventor who at once sets to work to obviate it. A single illustration will show how closely he has studied these minor matters. In making the first lamps he had the thumbscrew, which corresponds to that of a gas fixture, turn in the opposite direction. Everybody who took hold of it for the first time tried in vain to twist it the wrong way. Mr Edison took the hint, and the new lamps are lighted precisely like those of a gas fixture. In outward appearance, too, they resemble gas lamps as closely as they can be imitated.

Should the Menlo park trial, soon to be made, demonstrate all that is expected, Mr Edison says that the company will be selling the light to consumers in New York by the first of January, 1881, at about fifty cents per 1,000 candles. The ordinary commercial candle is the standard of measurement for the new illuminating power. Three thousand candles give the light of 1,000 cubic feet of gas, so that the equivalent of 1,000 feet of gas in the electric light will cost $1 50. The bamboo burners are calculated to last in steady use for six months. Extra ones will be furnished to consumers, put up in boxes, with sockets complete, for fifty cents each. The figures named by Mr Edison are subject to change, but he says the only change will be to lower prices as the use of the light is extended.

The Worm Depredations.

The shipments of paris green this year, says New York Cotton, have been very much in excess of last, one dealer alone shipping more from this port this year than was shipped by the whole trade in 1879. This dealer has already shipped, direct to the south, ten tons, and has sold to wholesale houses several tons more, making from his manufactory alone a probable shipment of eighteen or twenty tons. The greater part of this was sent to Alabama, Selma being the great distributing point, although both Montgomery and Mobile came in for a share. Little has been shipped to the Atlantic states, and only a few hundred pounds to Texas. New Orleans has received considerable, and Vicksburg a small quantity.

Another manufacturer has shipped direct between three and four tons, and sold to wholesale people some two tons more. A third, direct, ten tons, and to dealers five tons. The total shipments are estimated at from fifty to sixty-five tons for cotton worms only. This is over five times the amount used last year.

Orders still come in, though they usually cease by the 7th of September. The manufacturers estimate that the total consumption of the poison for cotton worms exclusively will be under seventy tons.

The Grain Prospect.

LONDON, September 13.—The Mark Lane Express in its review of the British corn trade during the past week says: "The harvest is nearly completed in most of the English counties and quite finished in the south. The grain is mostly stacked and in very excellent condition and threshing has been proceeding freely. The wheat crop is variable at best and very generally disappointing, a considerable portion being blighted. The wheat yield has been very generally over-estimated because of the insufficient allowance made for the inevitable results of blight and mildew. The fine weather at the end of summer being expected to remedy the shortcoming of adverse season. The root crops have been in great need of rain. The ground got very dry and hard. Saturday's splendid rain, therefore, was generally welcomed. The bulk of the Irish and Scotch crops have been secured under the most favorable circumstances. Offerings of English wheat in Mark Lane and the provinces have been moderate and a very large proportion of the samples are in excellent condition. The contrast with last year's wretched produce is most marked. Some samples of new barley also appeared. They are variable in weight and color and the millers' attention has been devoted almost exclusively to the home product, which was purchased at such very moderate prices that for a time foreign was left out of account. The supply of imported having quite outstripped the demand, arrivals have gone into the warehouses. The week closed with a weaker feeling, though prices showed no quotable change. Sales of English during the week were 28,145 quarters at 42s. 2d. against 3,645 quarters at 47s 11d for the corresponding last year. Imports into the king om during the week ending September 4 were 1,4,627 cwt of wheat and 249,738 cwt of flour.

Leaving the Country.

QUEBEC, September 13.—A pastoral letter from the archbishop was received at Basilicox yesterday, deploring the continued emigration from this province to the United States and appealing to the generosity, charity and patriotism of the people to take steps to check the movement.

HIRSCH BROS.,
Popular Clothiers
AND TAILORS,
42 and 44 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
233 sept12—d1v un cham boy & co

Kid Gloves! Kid Gloves!

We have just opened a full line, in all the latest shades of M Rich & Bro's "Semele," "Fatinitza," and Charles Seamless Kid Gloves in 2, 3, 4 and 6 buttons. We warrant every pair of them, and will give you another pair in case you burst them.
sun tues thur&sun M RICH & BRO.

A Merry New Orleans Sailor Boy.

In the local topics of excitement among the drowsy denizens of New Orleans in its torrid heats, the luck that has befallen one good fellow known as Tom Bailey, the owner of a pleasure yacht, is the great source of conversation. The story is very brief, and its counterpart is told monthly in various other forms. He bought a half of a ticket in the Grand Monthly Distribution of the Louisiana State Lottery Company for one dollar, at the office of M. A Dauphin, in New Orleans and received fifteen thousand dollars in gold as a reward for his sagacity in thus investing his money. It might have been the reader—but next time (October 12th) who will be lucky man?
sept—14d&w1t

Silks! Silks!! Silks!!!

The finest stock of black, colored, plain, brocaded and fancy Silks this side of New York, at just such low prices as never shown before. M. RICH & BRO.
sept12—2t

Opening of the 28th Session of Roanoke College.

It will be gratifying to the friends of Roanoke college to learn that the 28th session was opened on the 8th instant under most encouraging auspices. The attendance on the first day indicates an increase of twenty-five per cent over the number catalogued last session. Among the students already on the grounds are representatives of nearly every southern state—Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Utah, and the Indian Territory. With the extensive improvements on the buildings and the large increase in the attendance of students, everything about the college wears an encouraging aspect.—The Conservative (Salem, Va.) September 9.

NEW YORK, September 8, 1880.

To my Friends and Customers:

Owing to some disappointment I am compelled to continue business at present. I am now in New York purchasing my fall stock, and the ladies may expect everything of the latest novelties, and also will continue to sell my goods at the very low prices that I have been selling at for the past season.

Respectfully,
sep11 dtf MRS. A F. PICKERT.

WE BUY AND SELL
EXCHANGE,
Receive Deposits,
And allow interest at rate of five per cent per annum, and
Advance on Cotton
IN WAREHOUSE.
MADDOX, RUCKER & CO.,
36, 38 and 40 Alabama St.
651 sep1—d2w over fin abv jam

INTEREST, BONDS & STOCKS.
I PAY INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR per cent per annum, by agreement, on money when left two or more months, and buy and sell all kinds of Bonds and Stocks, and Lend Money on them. JOHN H. JAMES.
163 mar9—d6m head fin col

H. CASTLEMAN,
STOCK, BOND AND MONEY BROKER,
No. 3 Pryor Street, in Kimball House,
BUYS AND SELLS SECURITIES OF ALL kinds. Parties desiring to invest or sell or exchange Stocks or Bonds will be faithfully served. Business solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.
WANTED.
All kinds of first-class Stocks and Bonds. Atlanta City Bonds.
541june27 dtf

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, September 13 1880.

Bonds and Stocks—We refer to the following prices, which rule to-day:

EXCHANGE—
Buying at..................par | Selling ....¼ prem.

BONDS—

Georgia 6s	106@108	Macon City	88@ 92
Georgia 7s	109@111	Columbus City	76@ 8
Ga. 7s gold	110@112	Ga. R. R. 6s	100@102
Georgia 8s	114@115	Central R. R. 7s	108@110
Western R.R. of Ala. 1st m'tge.	109@111	W. & A. RR. Lessees; 10 per ct. income bonds	115@12
Atlanta 6s	98@100	Ala. Class A 2 to 5	68@ 70
Atlanta W't'r 7s	106@108	do. Class A small	68@ 70
Atlanta City 7s	106@108	do. Class B 5s	90@ 92
Atlanta City 8s	111@113	do. Class C 2 to 5	78@ 80
Atlanta 10s	114@116		
Augusta City 7s	104@106		
Sav. City 5s, new	78@ 80		

STOCKS—

Georgia R. R.	102@104	South Wes R.R.	102@104
Central R. R.	94@ 96	Atlanta St. R.R.	102@10
A. & W. P. R. R.	112@115		

We quote long dates; short dates are lower.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 13—Noon—Stocks active. Money 2@3. Exchange—long $4.80¼; short $4.83¼. Governments dull. State Bonds steady.

Evening.—Money 2@3. Exchange $4.80½. Governments quiet but firm; new fives 102½; four and a half per cent 110¾; four per cents 110⅝. State Bonds generally steady.

Closing—The stock market was weak in the early dealings and prices declined ¼ to ⅞ per cent, but subsequently became strong with an advance ¼ to ½ per cent, the latter in Northern Pacific. During the afternoon speculation was inactive but in the final dealing a depression set in and a decline ¼ to 1⅛ per cent was established. The total transactions aggregated 152,000 shares, including Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 15,-900; Denver and Rio Grande 4,000; Erie 12,000; Hannibal and St. Joe 6 700; Kansas and Texas 2,000; Lake Shore 7,600; Manhattan Elevated 10,-800; Northwestern 4,700; New Jersey Central 8,400; Northern Pacific 10,000; Ohio and Mississippi 3,400; Reading 8,600 St Paul and Omaha 10,900; Wabash Pacific 4,000; Western Union 4,500.

Georgia 6s	102	Michigan Central	95⅞
Ga 7s mort'g'e	109⅞	St. Paul	92¼
Ga do gold	111½	Preferred	113
Louisiana consols	49½	Delaware & Lack.	91⅝
North Carolina	31	N Jersey Central.	78¼
N Carolina new	19¼	Ohio & Miss.	35¼
Funding	11	Mobile & Ohio	24¼
Special tax	3¾	Hannibal & St Joe	40
Tennessee	40	Union Pacific	93¾
Tennessee new	31	Houston & Texas.	64¼
Virginia 6s	24	Pacific Mail	41¾
Virginia new	26	Adams Exress	117
Consolidated	90	Wells & Fargo	110
Deferred	7⅛	American	59
Panama	198	United States	48⅛
Fort Wayne	124¾	Consolidated coal.	40
Chicago & Alton	117¼	Quicksilver	12
Harlem	20	Preferred	56
N. Y. Central	132⅝	Pittsb'g F. W. & C.	121
Erie	39¾	Chicago & N.W.	104⅛
Lake Shore	109¼	do. Preferred	125⅜
Illinois Central	114	Rock Island	118
N., C. & St. L.	6⅛	Western Union	105¾
Louisville & Nash.	42		

BONDS—

Ala. Class A to 5	68¾	Ala. Class B 5s	90
do. Class A small	70	do. Class C 2 to 5	77

Sub-treasury balances:

Coin	$ 82 327,830	Currency	$ 5,982,060

LONDON, September 13—4:10 p. m.—Consols 97 15-1 ; Erie 41⅛.

PARIS, September 13—1:30 p. m.—Rentes 85f. 70c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, September 13, 1880.

New York—Futures opened considerably higher but steady. At noon the tone shows increased firmness, and during the remainder of the day the market advanced rapidly. At the close the tone ruled irregular but firm and decidedly of upward tendency. Spots advanced ⅛c, making at the close 11 13-16c for middlings. Net receipts for two days amount to 3,488 bales; exports 17,130 bales; stock 169,724 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York to-day:

OPENED.		CLOSED.	
September	11.30@11.31	September	11.32@11.34
October	10.94@10.95	October	11.02@11 03
November	10.83@10.84	November	10.96@ .....
December	10.82@10.83	December	10.94@10.95
January	10.9 @10 93	January	11.0 @11 06
February	11.05@11 07	February	11.19@ 1.21
March	11.18@11.20	March	11.33@11 35
April	11.32@10 33	April	11.47@ 1 48

Closed irregular but firm; sales 144,000 bales.

Liverpool—Futures closed quiet. Spots—Uplands 7 3-16d; Orleans 7¼d; sales to-day 12,000 bales, of which 9 600 bales were American; receipts 4,550; American 4,050.

Business in the local cotton market continues to increase. The exchange reports dealings liberal and constantly increasing. Spots—The incessant rains of the past few days are creating considerable fear as to the safety of the growing crop, though up to to-day no very great damage has been reported. The unfavorable condition of the weather throughout the cotton-growing states is probably the cause of the present stiffening in the New York and Liverpool markets. The advance in the controlling markets makes it necessary for us to mark up quotations here. Dealers are holding at the following prices: Good middlings 10⅜c; middlings 10⅛@10⅜c: storm and stains 8½@9½c. We omit local cotton statement to-day.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, September 13.—noon—Cotton tending up; middling uplands 7⅛; middling Orleans 7 3-16; receipts 4,550; American 4,050 sales 12,000 bales, speculation and export 2,000; futures, uplands low middling clause September delivery 7 3-32, 7⅛@7 5-32 September and October delivery 6 15-16@6 23-32; October and November delivery 6 ..; November and December delivery 6 7-16 February and March delivery 6⅝; March and April delivery 6¾@6 17-32; April and May delivery 6 9-16; futures opened steady.

LIVERPOOL, September 13—1:30 p. m.—Middling uplands 7 3-16; Orleans 7¼; uplands low middling clause September delivery 7⅛; October and November delivery 6 17-32; November and December delivery 6 15-32; January and February delivery 6 15-32; March and April delivery 6 9-16; April and May delivery 6 19-32.

LIVERPOOL, September 13—3:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause September delivery 7 3-32.

LIVERPOOL, September 13.—4:00 p. m.—Sales of American 9,600 bales; uplands low middling clause October and November delivery 6½.

LIVERPOOL, September 13.—4:30 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause September and October delivery 6 11-16; October and November delivery 6 7-16; March and April delivery 6 17-32; April and May delivery 6 9-16.

LIVERPOOL, September 13.—5:15 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause September delivery 7 1-16; December and January delivery 6 7-16; futures closed quiet.

NEW YORK, September 13.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 11 13-16; middling Orleans 11 15-16; sales 999 bales; net receipts none; gross 5,371; consolidated net receipts 20,842; exports to Great Britain 7,828; to France 900; to continent 960.

GALVESTON, September 13.—Cotton firm; middlings 10⅝; low middlings 10⅜; good ordinary 9¾; net receipts 5,458 bales; gross —; sales 1,377; stock 16,851; coastwise 6,420.

NORFOLK, September 13—Cotton firm; middlings 11¼; net receipts 1,774 bales; gross —; stock 2,990; sales 41; exports coastwise 2,756.

BALTIMORE, September 13—Cotton quiet; middlings 11½; low middlings 10⅞; good ordinary 10¼; net receipts 71 bales; gross 1,127; sales 760 stock 1,312; sales to spinners 90; exports to Great Britain 778; coastwise 25.

BOSTON, September 13.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 284 bales; gross 1,377; sales —; stock 3,964.

WILMINGTON, September 13.—Cotton firm; middlings 11; low middlings 10⅝; good ordinary not quoted; net receipts 399 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 1,394; exports coastwise 1,307.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13.—Cotton firm; middlings 12; low middlings 11⅝; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 17 bales; gross 70; sales to spinners 83; stock 2,158.

SAVANNAH, September 13—Cotton firm; middling 11; low middlings 10⅝; good ordinary 9¾; net receipts 5,796 bales; gross 5,826; sales 5,000; stock 20,975; exports coastwise 1,157.

NEW ORLEANS, September 13.—Cotton firm; held higher; middlings 11⅛; low middlings 10⅞; good ordinary 10¼; net receipts 2 858 bales; gross 3,747; sales 2,000; stock 41,085; exports to Great Britain 1,769; to France 900; coastwise 247.

MOBILE, September 13.—Cotton firm; middlings 11; low middlings 10⅝; good ordinary none; net receipts 537 bales; gross —; sales 250; stock 4,320; exports coastwise 571.

MEMPHIS, September 13. Cotton firm; middlings 11⅛; net receipts 333 bales; shipments 299; sales 50; stock 6,586.

AUGUSTA, September 13.—Cotton steady; middlings 10⅝; low middlings 10⅜; good ordinary 9¾; net receipts 1,349 bales; shipments —; sales 79.

CHARLESTON, September 13—Cotton firmer; middlings 11⅛; low middlings 11 1-6; good ordinary 10¼; net receipts 3,644 bales; gross —; sales 1 000; stock 14,456; exports coastwise 461.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, September 13, 1880

The following are the opening and closing quotations of wheat, corn, clear rib sides, mess pork and lard in Chicago to-day: Wheat—September opened 94¼, closed 95; October opened 92⅝, closed 93¾; November opened 92⅝, closed 93⅝. Corn—September opened 39⅝, closed 40⅜; October opened and closed 41⅜. Clear Rib Sides—September opened 8.4 closed 8.45; October opened 8.21, closed 8.27½. Mess Pork—September opened and closed $17.87½; October opened 17.72½, closed $17.80. Lard—September opened and closed —; October opened and closed 8.05.

Flour and Grain.

NEW YORK, September 13.—Flour, southern steady and fairly active; common to fair extra $4.55@$5 25; good to choice extra $5.25@$6 50. Wheat ½@1c better with a moderate export and fair speculative business; ungraded red 98@$1.08½. Corn, market a shade better and moderately active; ungraded 50½@51½c. Oats, futures a shade stronger and less active; spots heavy and lower; No. 3 40@40½. Hops dull and unchanged; yearlings 7@7½.

CHICAGO, September 13.—Flour steady and in fair demand; winter $4 50@$5.75. Minnesota $4.00@$4.25. Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 red winter 93; No. 2 Chicago spring 94¾ cash and September; 95⅛ October; 93⅞ November. Corn strong and higher; 40¼ cash; 41⅛@41¼ October 42 bid November. Oats active, firm and higher; No. 2 28¾ cash, October and November.

ST. LOUIS, September 13—Flour firmer but not quotably higher; double extra $4.30@$4.50; choice to fancy $4.75@$5.25. Wheat higher; No. 2 red fall 90⅞@91⅛ cash; 92¼@93 October; 93⅞@94⅝ November; 91@9¼ all the year. Corn higher; 39¾ @40 cash; 37⅛@38⅝ November; 37¼ all the year. Oats lower at 28¾ cash; 27¾ October; 28⅞ November.

CINCINNATI, September 13—Flour quiet; family $4.40@$4 85; fancy $5.0 @$5.75. Wheat quiet; No. 2 amber 93@93; No. 2 red winter 94@95. Corn firmer. No. 2 mixed 44½@45. Oats easier; No. 2 mixed 33@34.

LOUISVILLE, September 13—Flour dull and lower; extra $3.00@$3.25; choice to fancy $5.00@$6 25. Wheat steady at 88. Corn active and lower; No. 2 white 44½. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 white 35.

Provisions.

NEW YORK, September 13—Pork without quotable change with a moderate export trade. Middles dull and easier; long clear 8.50; short clear 9¼; long and short clear 9⅛. Lard opened about 10c higher and closed steady with the advance partially lost; prime steam spot 8.82½@8.35.

LOUISVILLE, September 13—Pork quiet at $16.00. Lard easier; prime leaf 8¾. Bulk meats strong; shoulders 5¼; clear ribs 8¾; clear sides 9.10. Bacon steady; shoulders 6½; clear ribs 9 55; clear sides 10. Sugar-cured hams 12½@12½.

CINCINNATI, September 11—Pork quiet at $16.00@$16 50. Lard firmer at 7.90@7.95. Bulk meats stronger; shoulders 5.62½; ribs 8⅝. Bacon in good demand; shoulders 6⅛; clear ribs 9⅝; clear sides 9¾.

ST. LOUIS, September 13—Pork quiet at $15 85. Lard firm at 7⅞. Bulk meats steady; car lots shoulders 5⅛; clear ribs 8.50; clear sides 8.80. Bacon quiet; shoulders 6.12½@6.20; clear ribs 9⅝ @9⅜; clear sides 9⅞.

CHICAGO, September 13—Pork fairly active and a shade higher at $17.50@$17.75. Lard fairly active and a shade higher at 8. Bulk meats fairly active and shade higher; shoulders 5⅜; short rib 8.60; short clear 8.80.

Kendrick, Carter & Eckford
WILL OPEN EARLY IN SEPTEMBER THEIR NEW
CARPET STORE
WITH A FULL LINE OF
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtains, Lambrequins,
Wall Paper, and general Interior House Decorations.
WE ARE READY TO RECEIVE ORDERS AND INQUIRIES.
KENDRICK, CARTER & ECKFORD,
No. 50 Whitehall Street, ATLANTA, GA.
299 aug21—d3m topcol

IF YOU RESIDE IN ATLANTA,
OR IF YOU ARE VISITING THE CITY,
DON'T FORGET!
THAT THE CHOICEST ASSORTMENT,
THE LOWEST PRICES!
THE MOST ASTONISHING BARGAINS!
ARE TO BE SECURED AT
THE BAZAR,
54 WHITEHALL STREET, 54
Call and see our stock, and hear our prices and you will decide that they are
NO SHAM REDUCTIONS!
But that we have made genuine reductions in every Department, and that we are
Closing Out Balance of our Summer Stock
AT POSITIVE BARGAINS!
Having received instructions from our Mr. W. L. Wurzburg, (now in New York) that he has been and is buying
AN IMMENSE STOCK,
including many Job Lots in the most desirable goods, and in order to make room for the same we shall offer every
Inducement for the Next Ten Days
SO AS
TO CLOSE OUT the ENTIRE
BALANCE OF SUMMER STOCK OF
MILLINERY,
FANCY AND LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.
Picture Frames! Picture Frames!
The handsomest Picture Frames in the city, including the latest designs, VELVET, EBONY, WALNUT, GOLD VENEER, Etc.
ALL STYLES AND SIZES MADE TO ORDER.
Give us a trial and you will never go elsewhere for PICTURE FRAMES, STEEL ENGRAVINGS and CHROMOS. If you want Real Bargains call at our store, inspect our goods and you will say that the place that offers
GENUINE REDUCTIONS
IS
WURZBURG'S BAZAR, 54 Whitehall St.

JOHN RYAN
WILL BEGIN TO-DAY A SALE OF
Ladies', Misses', Children's, Boys' and
Gents' Shoes,
at prices that would SHOCK MANUFACTURERS.
Don't purchase elsewhere until you examine this stock, as nothing but bargains will be offered. There is
NO HUMBUG
in this—no Shoddy or Imperfect Shoes in this stock—all
NEW AND FRESH GOODS.
JOHN RYAN
is determined to do the Shoe business of Atlanta, and has put his prices where they cannot be reached by any opposition.
See the celebrated makes you can select from—Edwin C. Burt, Morrows, Zeigler, Cousins, Gray Bros., Fearey and others. Where can you find better makes? They can't be found.
COME AND SEE
the prices these Shoes will be sold at, whether you wish to purchase or not. Compare them with what you have been paying elsewhere, and see what exhorbitant prices you have been paying.
The above renowned makes are
WARRANTED
And any pair that does not give
PERFECT SATISFACTION,
a new pair will be given instead or the
MONEY REFUNDED.
Call early and avoid the
BIG RUSH.
For the accommodation of the public, the store will be kept open to-night until 9 o'clock.
JOHN RYAN
61 WHITEHALL AND 68 AND 70 BROAD STS

SCHUMANN'S PHARMACY,
PHOTOGRAPHIC
Stock Depot
—AND—
CHEMICAL LABORATORY.
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BEAR.
63 Whitehall St., cor. Hunter, ATLANTA, GA
Physicians Prescriptions Carefully put up at all hours.
A fresh supply of English Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes and Hair Brushes.
Coatts & Sons Guaranteed Acetic Acid.
Augsberger Liver Medicine.
Cholera Drops.
Extract Jamaica Ginger, and a full supply of elegant Pharmaceutic Preparations.
1726 jan1—d.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—WHEREAS, M. T. Castleberry, administrator, etc., of the estate of Robert Baugh, late of said county, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged his said trust:

All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, on or before the first Monday in November next, else letters of dismission will be granted. Atlanta, Ga., September 6th, 1880. DANIEL PITTMAN,
sept8—d1aw4w Ordinary.

Administratrix's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE HONorable Court of Ordinary of Fulton county, Georgia, I will sell before the Court-house door in Atlanta, on the first Tuesday in October next within the legal hours of sale, a lot in the 5th District of Coweta county, Georgia, bounded north by Petty's lot, on the east by right of way of A. and W. Pt. R. R., on the south by a lane and west by Greenville street, containing one acre, more or less. Sold as the property of the estate of Marcus Saloshin, deceased, for distribution. Terms—Cash. BERTHA SALOSHIN, Adm'x
Atlanta, September 4th, 1880—d1aw4w

FULTON COUNTY SHERIFF'S SALE FOR October, 1880.—Will be sold before the court house door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in October, next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

One house and lot in the city of Atlanta, Ga., part of land lot 78 in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., fronting 42 feet on the southern side of Marietta street and running back the same width to the Western and Atlantic railroad right-of-way. Levied on as the property of W. H. Blanchard, to satisfy a justice court fi fa. 1026th district G. M., in favor of Shannon & Simmons vs. W H Blanchard. Levy made by J. R. Thompson, L. C. and handed me.

Also, at the same time and place, two lots on Currier street, in the city of Atlanta, fronting each 40 feet, more or less, on said Currier street, bounded on the west side by a lot owned by Eliza Thompson colored, on the east by an alley, and south by Mose Ponder, colored, and Dorsey, colored, the same being known as part of city lot 13 in block of the Cozart property, in land lot 50, in 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga. Levied on as the property of Bill Blalock, to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of Prestly F. Christian, administrator of Luke Husketh, deceased, vs. Bill Blalock. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

Also, at the same time and place. one-seventh undivided interest of a city lot in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., fronting 100 feet more or less, on Peters street and running back 200 feet, more or less, to Central railroad, bounded on the west by Hall's lot, being part of original land lot No. 85, 14th district, originally Henry, now Fulton county. Levied on as the property of L. A. Ellison, to satisfy a justice court fi. fa. 652d district, G. M., from Campbell county, Ga., in favor of R. A. King vs. W. N. Everett and L. A. Ellison. Levy made by J. R. Thompson, L. C., and handed me.

Also, at the same time and place, that house and lot in the city of Atlanta commencing on the north side of Currier street between Calhoun and Collins streets, at formerly J. R. Wallace's line on the east, and extending north 126 feet, thence west 63 feet, thence east along north side of Currier street 63 feet to the beginning point, the same being lot No. 2, as per survey and map of this date, said lot being part of land lot No 50 in the 14th district originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga. Levied on as the property of Noah R. Fowler, as trustee of L. J. Waller, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa issued from the justice court 1234th district, G. M., in favor of Thomas Finley against said N. R. Fowler as such trustee. Property pointed out in said fi. fa. and by S. B. Hoyt, assignee. Levy made and returned to me by J. O. Simmons L. C.

Also, at the same time and place, all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in land lot No. 51 of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, known as part of city lot 129 in the city of Atlanta, fronting 80 feet on the east side of Calhoun street and extending back east same width 150 feet, bounded on the north by the property of "Henscheil," formerly the property of D. A. McNabb, on the east by the property of J. Warlick, on the south by an alley separating said described property from J. W. Cartledge's property, and west by Calhoun street, being the property conveyed to said Robert C. Word, by J. Warlick. Levied on as the property of Robert C. Word to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of Jno. A. Barry vs. Robert C. Word. Property pointed out in said mortgage fi. fa. W. A. WILSON,
sept5—d1aw4w Sheriff.

FULTON COUNTY SHERIFF'S SALE FOR October, 1880.—Will be sold before the court-house door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., on the first Tuesday in October, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

A lot and the improvements thereon in the 4th ward of the city of Atlanta, fronting on Irwin, Houston and Jackson streets, being part of land lot No. 46 14th district, of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing three and a half acres, more or less.

Also, that tract or parcel of land lying, being and situate in land lot number 45 of originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., fronting 98 feet on Chamberlain street and 150 feet on Daniel street, adjoining property of Harrison and Lawshe.

Also, that tract or parcel of land in land lot No. 45 of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., fronting 60 feet on Chamberlain street and running back 150 feet on Daniel street, adjoining Frank and Lawshe; also, that tract or parcel of land lot No. 46 of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., on Irwin and Houston streets, containing ¼ acre, more or less, adjoining Lawshe; Also, all that tract or parcel of land in land lot No. 51, of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., city of Atlanta, on Ellis street, adjoining Jones & Beattie, containing one-fourth acre more or less.

Also, all that tract or parcel of land in land lot No. 47 of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., city of Atlanta, on Blackman street and Forest avenue. Adjoining the property of Medlock and Rice.

All levied on as the property of W. C. Lawshe to satisfy a fi. fa issued from Fulton superior court in favor of C. B. Bean & Co., for use, vs William C. Lawshe Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney. This September 6th, 1880.
sep7d1aw4w W. A. WILSON, Sheriff.

State of Georgia, Fulton County—To the Superior Court of said County:

THE PETITION OF L. A FOLSOM, HANnibal I. Kimball and Perino Brown shows that they desire to be incorporated under the name of "The Georgia Automatic Fire Extinguisher Company," for the term of twenty years with the privilege of renewal. They desire to transact business in the county aforesaid and elsewhere in the State of Georgia. The objects of their association and the business they propose to carry on are the manufacture, purchase and sale of apparatus for extinguishing fire automatically or otherwise. The amount of capital to be employed is $25,000, divided into shares of $100 each, $2,500 of which has been actually paid in. They pray that they may be incorporated with all the powers necessary for the purposes indicated above and authorized by the constitution and laws of the State.

HOPKINS & GLENN,
Attorneys for Petitioners.

A true extract from the minutes of Fulton Superior Court. August 31, 1880.
J. S. HOLLIDAY, Clerk.
sep2—law4w

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ORDINAry's Office, September 8th, 1880.—Whereas, J. J. Jones represents that the estate of James V. Jones, late of said county, deceased, is unrepresented:

This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to file their objections, if any exist, on or before the first Monday in October next, else J. S. Holliday, Clerk of the Superior Court, or some other fit and proper person will be appointed.
DANIEL PITTMAN,
sept8—d1aw4w Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—WHEREAS, J. T. Connolly applies for letters of administration, de bonis non on the estate of Arthur Connolly, deceased:

All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, on before the first Monday in October next, else the applicant will be appointed. DANIEL PITTMAN,
sept8—d1aw4w Ordinary.

HOTEL ST. ANDRE,
J. A SAMPLE & CO., Proprietors.
RESTAURANT.
J. A. SAMPLE, New York, M. D. L. McCROSKEY, Atlanta, Georgia.
ELEVENTH STREET, near Broadway,
NEW YORK.
498 aug25—d1m wed

PATENT MEDICINE.

TUTT'S PILLS!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Nausea, bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

A Noted Divine says:

Dr. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended; I used them. I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and have gained forty pounds flesh. They are worth their weight in gold. REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

627 april—d1y thur sat tue &wkly nx rd mat

"A MEDICINE WITHOUT A RIVAL."

HUNT'S REMEDY

THE GREAT

Kidney and Liver Medicine,

CURES all Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, Bladder, and Urinary Organs; Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Pains in the Back, Loins, or Side; Retention or Nonretention of Urine, Nervous Diseases, Female Weaknesses, Excesses, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headache, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Constipation & Piles.

HUNT'S REMEDY

CURES WHEN ALL OTHER MEDICINES FAIL, as it acts directly and at once on the Kidneys, Liver, and Bowels, restoring them to a healthy action. HUNT'S REMEDY is a safe, sure and speedy cure, and hundreds have been cured by it when physicians and friends had given them up to die. Do not delay, try at once HUNT'S REMEDY.

Send for pamphlet to

WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I.

Prices, 75 cents and $1.25. Large size the cheapest. Ask your druggist for HUNT'S REMEDY. Take no other.

july13—d&wkly1y fol next read mat

DR. SANFORD'S

LIVER INVIGORATOR

Only Vegetable Compound that acts directly upon the Liver, and cures Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Biliousness, Malaria, Costiveness, Headache. It assists digestion, strengthens the system, regulates the bowels, purifies the blood. A Book sent free. Dr. SANFORD, 162 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

134 june15—d6m tues thur sat

HHP

IS A

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTION

FOR

MALARIAL COMPLAINTS,

AND WILL RELIEVE

DYSPEPSIA,

CURE

HEADACHE,

AND PROMOTE

DIGESTION,

For 50 Cents.

HHP

309 aug6—d6m

VIA-SANO will keep your liver active, your blood pure, your system in good condition, *prevent disease*, and Save DOCTOR BILLS.

THE GREAT LIVER REMEDY AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

Cures Liver Complaint, HEADACHE Biliousness, Costiveness, DYSPEPSIA All Skin Diseases, Scrofulous Affections, OLD SORES AND ULCERS, all Diseases of the Liver, Stomach, and Blood.

It builds up the system, does not sicken, give pain, nor leave the system constipated, as other medicines do. Cordial, Anti-Bilious, Tonic. Children like it. PLEASANT TO TAKE. Prepared by HOME MEDICINE CO., S. W. Cor. 10th & Arch, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists and at Country Stores. DANIEL & MARSH Agents, Atlanta, Georgia

113 apr6—d6m tues sat

Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago

RAILWAY COMPANY

[Formerly the I. C. and L. R. R.]

THIS IS THE

Kankakee Line

—TO—

Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and all Points Northwest. Omaha, San Francisco and the Pacific Coast.

—AND—

THE GREAT SHORT ROUTE

—VIA—

Cincinnati and Indianapolis to St. Louis,

AND ALL TOWNS AND PLACES IN Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Colorado, Texas, the West.

Connecting at Cincinnati with the Trains of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad.

CHICAGO LINE.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

Lv Cin.,	CISL&CRR	8 8 am	3.10pm	2.00pm
Ar Law'ry	CISL&C	9.15am	4.0 pm	3.05pm
Ar Indianap's	" "	12.30pm	6. pm	10 54pm
Ar Lafayette	" "	3.35pm		2.30am
Ar Kankakee	" "	5.55pm		5.30am
Ar Chicago		8.00pm		7.00pm

Connects at Lafayette with Wabash Railroad and at Chicago with all roads leading out of the city.

All passenger trains of the C. I. St. L. & C. arrive and depart from Plum Street Depot, Cincinnati Lake Street Depot, Chicago, and Union Depot St. Louis.

The Plum Street Depot is located in the very heart of Cincinnati, in the immediate vicinity of the principal hotels and business center, and is ONE MILE nearer the steamboat landing and the termini of the Cincinnati Southern Road, than any other railroad depot in that city.

The C. I. St. L. & C. is the only line running day coaches, parlor cars, reclining chair cars and Pullman palace sleeping cars from Cincinnati and Indianapolis to Chicago, St. Louis, Burlington, Quincy, Kansas City, St. Joe, Atchison, Omaha, and prominent Mississippi and Missouri River points. At Indianapolis, St. Joe, Kansas City, Atchison, Leavenworth, Council Bluffs, and Omaha, connections are made in Union Depots with all roads diverging.

Tickets via this line are on sale at all principal railroad ticket offices in Georgia and the South, and at Company's offices, Northwest corner Fourth and Vine street, opposite Post-office, Grand Hotel, and Plum Street Depot, Cincinnati, O.

JOHN EGAN, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

JOHN M. KELLEY, Southern Passenger and General Western Emigration Agent, N. W. cor 4th and Vine Streets,

may27—dtf sat tues

HIRAM WARNER

ADDRESSING HIS FELLOW-CITIZENS

The Ex-Chief-Justice Joins in the Political Discussion in a Speech to His Fellow-Citizens at Greenville, Meriwether County, September 7th.

Stenographic Report by John M. Graham.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have been invited here to day to make a speech; and as most of you know, I have not been accustomed to making public speeches for the last several years. But I have, in the course of my time made a great many speeches of one sort or another. I have made a great many in this house; and the last political speech I have made was here in 1860, in which I endeavored in my feeble manner to persuade our people against the folly and destructiveness of separate state secession. In view of some criticisms I have seen in the public newspapers, perhaps I ought to preface my remarks by saying,

"You wou'd scarce expect one of my age,
To speak in public on the stage."

[Applause and laughter.] But (thank Providence for the extension of my lease of life, and the preservation of my health and strength!) I trust that I am not yet too old to advocate good government for the people, and to expose and condemn bad government. [Long and continued applause.]

During the days of the Roman republic. there was a great contest for political power between Pompey and Cæsar, two military chieftains. Cicero, who was a civilian, was called upon to address the people, and he commenced his speech by saying, "Romans: you have heard a great deal said about Pompey; you have heard a great deal said about Cæsar; but you have heard nothing said about Rome."

It is said that history repeats itself; and in this, our day and time, we hear a great deal said about Colquitt, we hear a great deal said about Gordon; we hear a great deal said about Brown; but we hear precious little said about Georgia.

I propose to-day to say something about Georgia, and the material interests of her citizens.

As I am not a candidate for office, and never expect to be, I shall not attempt to make one of those "spread-eagle" speeches which candidates sometimes indulge in, exciting the passions and prejudices of their hearers, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing; but I shall endeavor to make to you a plain, practical speech, in such manner as may suit my own convenience, and in a manner which I trust you will be able to understand. It will be my purpose to express some ideas that occur to me, which may make a lodgment in your minds. You may take them home with you, reflect upon them, and form your own conclusions.

Before the war, the people of Georgia were a rich and prosperous people. By the results of the war, millions of capital that had been accumulating for generations were swept out of existence, as perfectly as if they had been sunk in the bottom of the ocean. Whenever you take out of any state or country millions of its capital, upon which its credit is based, it necessarily leaves that people miserably poor, disguise it as we may.

I know it is not a pleasant thing to contemplate. I don't like to contemplate it myself; but it is best to look stern facts in the face and to regulate our conduct by them.

When a people are in that condition, it is a struggle for existence; and when we contemplate the condition in which our people were left, it is wonderful that they have done so well as they have. When a people are left in that impoverished condition, it must be apparent to everybody that the burdens of government should be made to bear as lightly upon them as possible, that no greater burden should be imposed upon them than absolutely necessary.

Few realize the facts as to the condition of our people. It is true, there are some few men who have grown rich since the war; but they are comparatively few. It is that class of men who had some capital, and furnished provisions and supplies at big rates of interest and high commissions. That class of men seemed to have prospered, to have grown rich; but they have done so off the necessities of the great body of the people. The great body of the people are still poor, and it will be a long time before they replace the capital which has been swept from under them.

There is one great fact that I wish to impress upon your minds, because it is a fact to which your experience will bear testimony, and it is this—that since the war, when the people are in their impoverished condition, the amount of money and taxes that have been required to run their government, is larger—greater in amount than it was before the war, when the people had plenty of property to be taxed, and the means to pay it.

That fact cannot be disputed. The aggregate amount required to run the government since the war has been greater than it was before the war, when the people were rich and prosperous. The experience of every man will testify to that. The aggregate amount of your taxes has been larger since the war than it was before the war, and the question arises right there, why is that so? That the fact is true cannot be disputed. There must be a cause for it. Our people have been restive under it. There is no disguising that fact either. They felt there was something wrong somewhere. They pay their taxes. You see no more of it after it goes out of your hands. It is necessarily entrusted to your agent to make the application of it, and see that it is properly appropriated. After you have entrusted it to him you see no more of it; you have paid it and it is gone.

It is true also that large amounts of money have been collected from outside sources—collected from the general government, collected from back taxes upon railroads under the act of 1874 and under the decisions of your court. Large amounts have been paid into the public treasury, but how much ought to be there? That is the great question—how much ought to be there?

As I remarked, it is claimed that our people are prosperous. They have received large amounts of money; that money is in the treasury. They are told that the credit of the state was never higher than it is now, that the state is prosperous, that the present administration is prosperous, that everything is lovely and prosperous.

Well, that does very well to talk about; but it is merely talk; and the only favor I ask of you is that when you hear such repeated, and go home after hearing it, you will hunt up your tax receipts and see whether the taxes have been lessened—whether the burdens have been diminished. They will furnish the best reply to all that sort of argument. The one is talk, the other is the stubborn fact. That is the highest and best evidence you can have in reply to these general declarations.

Our people, as I remarked, have been restive under this state of things; and two years ago they sent up to the state capitol, representatives. Many of them were young men who had grown up since the war, self-made men, energetic men who had been accustomed to rely upon themselves, and who had the confidence of their constituents. They sent them to look into these things.

They felt there was something wrong, and they directed them to make inquiries, and they did commence to make inquiries.

They began to investigate into the departments of our government; and in the language of one member of a committee, "the investigation showed everything rotten in every department, except old man Barnett's, and everything was right there."

The result of that inquiry and investigation was that two of your state-house officials were impeached, and a third would have been if he had not resigned. They were put upon their trial. One of them was convicted, and the other would have been if the weight of the executive department of the government had not been thrown in favor of his acquittal. There was a majority of the senate who voted for his conviction, but he lacked the two-thirds the constitution required, and he was acquitted. He offered to pay back a large sum of money, if they would not prosecute him; but the committee thought it was not proper that he should buy himself off in that way. If he had taken the public money, he should be prosecuted, and made an example of, to deter others from doing likewise; and they were right. But since his acquittal, I have never heard of his paying that money back, and I don't think he has ever done it. He offered to pay it back in order to avoid the prosecution, but when he was acquitted he kept the money. There is one question I want to put to you to-day, and it is this: Did you approve at that time of the investigation by your representatives into the condition of your affairs at the state capitol? Did you approve of it at that time? I presume you did. Did you think it was right then to investigate into the affairs of your trustees, the state-house officers, and to expose fraud and peculation? I presume you did. And if it was right then, it is right now. You have no other protection but through your representatives, and the investigation of those matters.

You pay your taxes, and that is the last you see of them.

They go to headquarters, under the supervision and superintendence of your trustees; and it is your right, through your representatives, and it is their duty to look into their appropriation. And if everything has been right, and has been done right, the closer the investigation, the closer the scrutiny, the more it will redound to the credit of your officers. But if it is not right, if there has been fraud and peculation, the sooner it is made known and exposed, the better. And it is the part of the representatives of the people to perform that duty, and they did perform it. Are you going back upon them in the performance of that duty? If you do, it will be poor encouragement for any future investigation into these affairs by your representatives.

But it is said that all this investigation, all this inquiry into frauds and peculation, was done for the purpose of persecuting the governor of your state. I do not suppose that a single member of the house of representatives had any such idea. They did it because they felt it to be their duty. I admit that it did reflect upon his administration. It did that, and ought to have done it. It ought to have reflected upon any administration. There was no disguising the fact, and he felt it.

But that they had any personal motives, as far as he was concerned, I do not believe. They did it in pursuance of a public duty.

There was the governor; these things had been done right there under his nose, in the same building where he was, and in the departments over which he had the superintendence; and it may be possible (and I am charitable enough to say so) that he did not personally know anything of those frauds and peculations, so far he was concerned. That may all be so, and out of charity, I will assume that it was so. But it was his duty to have known it. It was his duty to have known what was going on right under his nose, in the departments there; and he had the authority of the law to require them to make reports, and to make examinations at any time he might think proper to do so.

Do you remember the motto of the state of Georgia—her coat of arms? You see it upon the great seal of the state; and you notice there that the executive department is represented by a little soldier with a drawn sword. He stands there a representative of the executive. That is emblematic of the executive officer of the government; he is put upon guard. He is stationed there not only to guard the constitution, but to guard the people's treasury.

It is emblematic of his duty, and is upon the coat of arms of your state, and every seal that you see is impressed with it. It is no excuse to say that he did not know of these things. He ought to have known of them; he was put upon guard and stationed there to know of them; and while he may not personally have participated, (and I do not say that he did) I do say it was his duty to know what was going on there, for the protection of the people of the state. You put him there for that purpose; you paid him $4,000 a year to do that thing, and it is his business to do it, to look after and protect your interest while you are here at home pursuing your daily avocations, digging your tax money out of the earth, and sending it up there to have it guarded, protected, and properly appropriated. He says he did not know. He was bound to know it; it was his duty to have known it.

And it is high time that men who are entrusted with public responsibilities and public office should understand that they have something to do besides sitting up there, crossing their legs, besides traveling over the country seeking popularity and drawing their salaries, doing nothing. They have something to do, and the law and the constitution require that they should be vigilant in doing it. You have no other protection. You have to trust them, and look to them for protection. These malpractices were occurring in your state-house, right there in the same building with the executive office, and although he might not have known it, it reflected upon his administration. It was all done in the interests of the people those representatives represented. It was done in your interests, and not for the purpose of persecuting anybody. So much then for the action of the representative department of the government in persecuting the executive.

I come now to another branch of the government. It is claimed that the judicial department of the government has also been persecuting the governor; and how did they persecute him?

Well, it appears that in the regular course of judicial proceedings, a case came before your supreme court, and originated in this way:

A man by the name of Alston was elected public printer; the state advanced him $5,000, and instead of doing any work for the state, he appropriated the money to his own use. The state sued him and his securities to recover that $5,000. His securities filed a plea, and they pleaded that the governor had received $5 000 which belonged to Alston and was paid to him; that he had failed to deduct the $5,000. Alston owed the state; Alston being insolvent, they said this was such neglect as discharged them as securities under the law; that he ought to have retained the money in his own hands which Alston owed to the state.

Well, there are two questions made before the court, and they originated upon this statement of facts. I have the record before me, and I think I have a pretty distinct recollection of it.

The state had collected a large claim against the federal government. In other words, congress had appropriated in favor of the state of Georgia, in satisfaction of a claim, $198,028 58.

Well the governor of the state went on to Washington, and received a check for that money. He brought it to Atlanta. He paid of that money $152,228 24 into the treasury. This check was made payable to him as governor of the state of Georgia. He received it for the state of Georgia. He was only the agent of the state of Georgia. The money did not belong to him. He paid, as I remarked, $152,228 24 into the treasury of the state, but retained $45,800 33 in his own hands that he did not pay into the treasury. What did he do with it? He says that he paid it to certain lawyers, Alston, Garlington and another, as a fee! that they had a lien upon that for their fee; that that money did not belong to the state; that it belonged to these lawyers.

These are the facts. I am stating facts. Well, the case came before the supreme court. The first question the court had to decide was whether it was the duty of the governor, having received the money as the agent of the state, made payable to him as the governor of the state to have paid the whole amount of that draft into the treasury of the state, as well as the $152,000 that he did pay. Well, the supreme court decided that it was his duty to have paid it all into the treasury, the whole as well as a part. On paying a part, he recognized that it all belonged to the state of Georgia. That is what the supreme court decided; and they decided an important principle, not only applicable to that case, but to a great many other cases that preceded it, or have since succeeded it. It applied to the fee of $10,000 or $11,000 paid to Tuggle; it applied to the money paid to Ely, and various other attorneys too numerous to mention, collected under the pretence of rendering service to the state. The governor paid the money out of the treasury and paid them without any appropriations having been made therefor by the legislature, or investigation as to whether those fees were reasonable or unreasonable. Your supreme court decided that the governor had no legal power under the constitution or the laws to do that; and they intended to cut up by the roots this pernicious practice of making these contracts with lawyers and this thrusting of hands into the treasury and taking out the money without any appropriation made by the people's representatives. Your supreme court decided that they had no authority or power to do that, and they settled a great principle in favor of the people of Georgia and for the protection of their interests.

Now the supreme court recognized this fact, that the governor was authorized to make a contract with attorneys to represent the interest of the state, but while he had the power to do that, he had no power conferred upon him by the constitution or the laws to put his hand in the treasury and take out the money to pay them. The representatives of the people had the power to see about that. But the governor has appealed from the decision of the people, and complained that the court persecuted him; that they persecuted him in making that decision.

Now you have the facts. Let me repeat them again, so we will know just where we stand.

The governor received $198,028.58. He paid into the treasury $152,228 24, and he retained in his own hands $45,804 34, and paid it to those lawyers. Now there is no dispute about these facts. These are the facts just as they exist and just as they appear in the record which I have before me. Well, now, I wish to give the governor's version of it, the version given under his own hand. He had been asserting it over the country before he wrote this letter. I read what he says under his own hand in THE CONSTITUTION. He says:

"The position that by law the whole amount should have gone into the treasury is untenable." That is what the court decided—that he should have paid the whole amount into the treasury. He says that is untenable. "There is no such law; the law requires nothing to go into the treasury but the money belonging to the state. No law requires that the twenty-five per cent belonging to the attorneys should be paid into the treasury,"—assuming you understand that it belonged to them—"on the contrary the law gives the attorneys a lien upon the money until their fees are paid. The governor received a check payable to his order with the consent of the attorneys, which included the twenty-five per cent, belonging to them and the seventy-five per cent belonging to the state; and in the discharge of a plain legal duty, he paid to the attorneys the amount which belonged to them and paid into the treasury the amount which belonged to the state." That it his statement; and he and the superior court are directly at issue.

Now his whole argument is based upon this idea, that this $45 804 34 belonged to these lawyers, that it did not belong to the State at all; because, he said, they had a legal lien upon it, it belonged to them, that he paid into the treasury what belonged to the state, and he paid to them what belonged to them. Well, the question is, did it belong to them? That is the question. He says it did; the supreme court says it did not.

Well, now you are not lawyers many of you, but you have some common sense and all good law is founded on reason and common sense. You have common sense enough to know that a man individually may make a contract with a lawyer, and may agree to pay him a certain amount for his services in collecting money or anything else. When the lawyer collects that money, he has a lien upon it against that individual whose money it is, because it comes out of his pocket, it is his money, it belongs to no one else; and he can create a lien upon his own money. But how is it when a man is a trustee and undertakes to create a lien upon the property of others? That is a cat of a different color entirely.

A trustee cannot make a contract to bind the trust property unless he has express authority of law. It is not his property. And this money was not the money of the governor; it was the money of the people of the state. He has no right to make a contract creating a lien upon it; the law conferred no such authority upon him; he had no right to bind their property, or create a lien upon their money.

Now you can see how these things would work, if the law was as the governor contends.

Governor Smith made a contract with those parties before Governor Colquitt came into office. There is a dispute between them as to whether the full amount of the twenty five per cent should have been paid. Governor Smith says it was not to exceed twenty-five per cent. But I do not cavil about that. I will put it upon the broad ground that the contract was made with Governor Smith that these men were to have twenty five per cent.

Well, if the governor, a trustee, (and he is nothing but a trustee for the people) can put his hand in the treasury and take out $10,000, he can make a contract for $500,000 and put his hands into the treasury and bankrupt it. He has no such power, and the people never entrusted him with any such power, and God forbid that they ever should entrust him with any such power!

Such a thing was never heard of in the state until the advent of Bullock's administration, and he employed lawyers and paid them out of the treasury in that way. But before the war the rule was this: when the governor employed a lawyer to do any business for the state, he might agree upon the fee, or to pay what his services were reasonably worth—he might do either; but when the services were performed, it never was thought of that this lawyer had a lien upon the people's money. When he collected the money he paid it into the treasury, and the governor reported the fact to the legislature and recommended reasonable fees to be paid, and they appropriated what they considered just and reasonable, and the governor drew his warrant for whatever was appropriated. The people have never let loose their hands on the public money in the public treasury for any governor to dispose of without their leave—never!

The whole error was in supposing that this money belonged to those lawyers; and the truth is that they never had a dollar of it in their hands to have a lien upon. But the governor assumed that it belonged to them, and not to the state, and he paid it.

Let us look into those things a little more closely. There is no proof before the court of any service they had rendered. The money was appropriated by act of congress. They never sued for it in any court, nor collected any money. I supposed our representatives did their duty in getting the bill through congress making the appropriation, and as to what these men did, there is no proof in the record. There was no suit by them, or anything of the sort. There is not a particle of evidence to show that they did anything. Now let us see what the constitution, and laws of your state say upon this subject. Your constitution declares that no money shall be drawn from the treasury except by appropriation made by law. The law says, "all payments from the treasury, unless otherwise provided, shall be made upon the warrant of the governor—and he may withhold his approval upon any account audited and certified by the comptroller general. The warrant should always specify upon what appropriation the fund is drawn."

There was no check on the treasurer at all; there was nothing entered on the comptroller general's books, there was no account audited—nothing of the kind. He just takes $45,000, and pays it over to these lawyers upon the assumption that they are entitled to it; that it belonged to them, and did not belong to the state. Your supreme court held that the governor did not have the power to do that. While he could make a contract for services, he could not take the people's money and appropriate it in payment of these services until they had an opportunity to look into the matter, and say whether it was reasonable or unreasonable, and appropriate whatever they thought was right and proper. And you know, and those parties knew, that they would appropriate not $45,000, or anything like that. They would have appropriated what was reasonable, but they would not appropriate such big amounts as that.

They knew that, and would not go before the legislature.

The governor assumed that this money belonged to these attorneys—that they had a lien upon it.

I have endeavored to show that a trustee could not create a lien upon the funds of the cestui que trust, unless he had the express authority of law to do it; and while the governor, as the trustee of the people may make a contract, yet the attorney acquires no lien as against the people in consequence of that contract, unless the general assembly says so, and appropriates the money to pay it. That is the great principle your supreme court decided as to all these parties.

They decided that the governor had no power to pay that money; he says he had, that it belonged to the lawyers. Let me illustrate by a case with which you are more familiar; you may understand it better. An administrator is the trustee for the estate he represents. Suppose he is entrusted with a note for a thousand dollars belonging to the orphans of the estate. He agrees to give a lawyer $500 to collect it. This lawyer collects the full amount, retains out of it $500, and says he has a lien upon that $500 of these orphan's money for his fee and the administrator claims a credit for that amount.

When he carries it to the ordinary to have the account allowed; the ordinary will look into the matter. He will say, "you have a right to create a lien upon your own property, but you have no right to create a lien upon these orphans' money and property." If that were the law, the administrator could gobble up the whole estate; and if that were the law, the governor and a few lawyers could gobble up all the money in the treasury.

The governor assumed that they had a lien upon this money, without the consent of the legislature. If it belonged to the lawyers, there would be some force in it; it did not belong to the lawyers, and there was no governor who could make such a contract.

Let us see what the code says. The only authority the governor had to make a contract, or employ lawyers at all, is to be found in the 631 section of the code.

That gives him the authority to employ lawyers. After going on to recite that he may do so, it says: "On such terms for compensation that he may agree upon; but the fees of such attorneys shall be conditional," which meant to be reviewed by the general assembly and the representatives of the people. The governor has no right to make an absolute contract. The law says such fees shall be conditional; it is the right of the people, through their representatives, to pass upon and adjudicate the amount of those fees, and not the governor. If it is too much, they will not pay it; if it right and reasonable, they will.

This money belonged to the state of Georgia. It was received by the governor as the agent and trustee of the people of Georgia, and it was his duty to have paid it into the treasury—all of it. What authority of law did the governor have to adjudge that any part of it belonged to Alston and others, and take it out of the treasury otherwise than by a warrant, upon an appropriation being made, therefor, required by law?

Alston and the others never had the money in their possession, but in contemplation of law, it was in the state treasury. How could it legally have got out of there?

Where is there any entry made upon the books of the comptroller general, charging the treasurer with this? There was no warrant. He simply handed it over, without warrant or record. In this way, ten or eleven thousand dollars were paid to Tuggle, and I don't know how many thousands to others. And your supreme court thought that your governor had no authority to do that until the legislature gave him the authority. But the governor takes issue with that decision, and makes an appeal from it, and goes before you with that appeal.

Of course the decision of that court was unanimous; but it fell to my lot in the regular business of the court, to deliver that judgment; and the argument was brought against me that I was seeking to persecute the governor.

I don't know what was the intention of my colleagues, I know no such idea ever entered my head. It was never my idea to persecute the governor or anybody else. We made the decision for the interests and protection of the people of Georgia, and would make the same decision again.

We were arraigned before the country. The legislature has been arraigned for looking into the affairs of the country.

The governor complains that he has been persecuted by the legislative and judicial departments of the state government. My private opinion publicly expressed is that the people of the state have been worse persecuted by bad government than anybody else, and have the best right to complain.

I grant that those things may reflect unfavorably upon the administration, and they undoubtedly do, but it does not follow that there was persecution.

The governor thought proper to take an appeal before the people from the supreme court of the state, of which I was at the time the chief justice. I had no intention at that time of resigning. I was able and willing to perform the duties of the office as I had been for the ten years, so far as I knew; but when I saw one department of the government arraigning another department of the government before the country in a manner calculated to weaken public confidence in its judiciary, I felt that I could no longer, with honor to myself and credit to the people, hold that position. [Great applause.]

If the chief justice of your supreme court was so regardless of his official duty as to be capable of making a decision adversely to the official acts of the governor contrary to law, for the purpose of persecuting the governor, then he ought to have been impeached and removed from the office. The charge made by the governor and his friends against the decision of your supreme court you have all heard and read. In view of this extraordinary state of things, calculated to impair the confidence of the people in the integrity of their highest judicial tribunal, I could not with my own views of propriety and future benefit to the public obtain my own consent to hold the office any longer, the more especially as there are other cases pending in the court involving the official acts of the governor. Therefore I tendered my resignation so as to give the governor an opportunity to appoint a personal judge who might be willing to decide upon his official acts in accordance with his own personal wishes, and thereby saving him the trouble of appealing to the people to review the judgment of the supreme court.

There is another question, another administrative act on the part of the governor that I think was bad government, and that is the indorsement of the Northeastern bonds, pledging the faith and credit of the state to build a railroad, in violation of the express provisions of the constitution. This, according to the democratic doctrine, would be bad government on general principles. It is bad government, according to the democratic creed, to pledge the credit of the state to build a railroad. The people have as much as they can do to pay taxes without building railroads in these times. But it is said the state has not lost anything as yet. No, of course it has not. The bonds are not due yet, but when they do become due, unless this railroad is better than any railroads I ever have known, (there may be some, but I never heard of them), they will have to shoulder the debt. You will have to pay them; the governor has put this indorsement on them.

The governor says a good many lawyers recommended him to do that. These railroad corporations have plenty of money generally to pay lawyers; and they are not very slow to advise, especially where no responsibility rests upon them. They advised the governor, as he says, to indorse these bonds. Now let us see what the constitution says upon that subject. That he indorsed them nobody disputes; that he indorsed them after the constitution of 1877 went into operation, nobody disputes.

But he says he was advised by several lawyers; and he parades their names.

Here is what the constitution says: "The credit of the state shall not be pledged to or bound by any individual, company, corporation or association, and the same shall not become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association or corporation."

Now I put the simple question to you—if one of you were governor, and a whole cow pen full of lawyers were to come up and advise you to indorse bonds right in the face of that constitution, which you are sworn to support, would you do it? I don't think you would!

There it is, as plain as it can be, prohibiting the thing from being done; yet he did it, and said he was advised by certain lawyers to do it. I think that is bad government myself, (I don't know what others may think of it), bad government from principle, in the first place, and especially bad government in the face of the stern provisions of the constitution.

It is said that all men are liable to make mistakes; and so they are; but if a man breaks your neck by mistake, it is a fatal mistake so far as you are concerned, and the fact that it was done by mistake may mitigate his moral guilt; the consequences to you are all the same; you are dead. The governor of the great state of Georgia can not afford to make fatal mistakes which involve the loss and waste of the people's money. The consequences are all the same to them. Their money is gone all the same, though it may have been done by mistake.

I desire to say a few words in regard to the gubernatorial convention in Atlanta.

It is said that Governor Colquitt is a proper candidate to vote for in preference to Mr. Norwood, because a majority of the people of that convention were for him.

Well, were they? The assumption is that they were.

In the first place I wish to say a word about conventions generally.

It has been comparatively of modern date, so far as I have heard, to nominate candidates by conventions. I was in public life a long time before I heard of a candidate being nominated by a convention. But it had its origin, I believe, in what was called the "Albany Regency," in the state of New York; and from there it reached us here.

The theory, as I understood it, was always this: that the representative men of a county would meet at the court-house and send delegates to the convention to nominate a suitable candidate. Well, the great conservative principle in it was this: that they were to go there and consult together, and compare notes, and discuss the merits of the different persons, the situation of the party, and other like matters; and they were to do this in the interest of the people, and for the benefit of the country. That is the philosophy of it. And they required a two-thirds vote under what is known as the "two thirds rule," and no man could be presented as a candidate unless he was acceptable to two thirds of that convention; and that was for the purpose of insuring harmony, and not presenting an incompetent man. Unless a man could get two third he would not be presented. They would present no man unless he had two-thirds in his favor. In that principle our whole people acquiesced, though somewhat reluctantly. I recollect that for sometime, even with the provision in it, they were reluctant. They felt that it was a sort of dictation; but with that conservative principle in it, they did acquiesce. The convention agreed to be governed by that conservative element; they would not abide by it and broke up the convention. If they could not carry out their own rule they would disregard it, and they adjourned and broke up the convention.

Well, there was another feature in the convention of still more modern growth—I mean this primary election business. The first time I ever heard of a primary election it was introduced into the city of New York by "Boss" Tweed, for the purpose of perpetuating his power and keeping himself in office. It has reached here now. When a man wants to stock a convention in his own interest, he gets together a few people, while the balance are at home attending to their own affairs, has delegates elected and stocked for his own benefit.

That was done at Atlanta.

It was the first time in my recollection that a governor of the great state of Georgia left his high position as governor and went around among the people stocking a convention. It was a "Boss" Tweed process of primary conventions to nominate him for governor. [Great applause.]

It was the very first time I ever heard of such a thing. But it was done. He got a majority of the delegates, but you must remember that the governor of the great state of Georgia has great patronage; he has the power of appointment to office; he can deposit the public money in different banks; he has the power of removal from office. With all this power conferred upon him by the people of Georgia, he leaves his high office, and by a "Boss" Tweed process, stocks the convention to nominate him for governor.

The only wonder is that he did not get them all. [Applause and laughter.]

Well, the spirit of American freemen had not entirely departed from all the members of that convention. Some of them did not feel willing to recognize that state of things. He claimed that he had a majority of the people. A majority of the people! You saw a fair specimen of it in this county at the primary election. Not one tenth of the men voted. The balance of the people were at home attending to their business; yet it is claimed that they had a majority of the people. They had a majority to stock the delegates; there is no doubt about that. And there was the governor sitting up there with all his power and patronage, cracking the executive whip, and keeping them stocked to vote for himself and nobody else.

How could it be otherwise? As I have said, the only wonder is he didn't get them all.

But there were some men there who had the independence of freemen about them. They were not willing to bow their necks, and I honor them for it. I tell you, fellow-citizens, when a man undertakes to force himself upon the American people and especially upon the people of Georgia, they will resist him. As sure as you were born, they will resist him! They are not people to be forced. They do not believe in force. They like to have a voice in the selection of their rulers. They are not going to have men forced upon them; and whenever a man undertakes to force himself upon the people as a candidate, and that sleeping lion, the people, rises in his majesty, and shakes the dew drop from his mane, you will be apt to hear his roar at the ballot box with no uncertain sound. [Applause.] The people of this country are not going to be forced. They have inherited that free spirit from their revolutionary fathers, and they retain it to the present day. It was not the amount of the tax on tea, or stamp duty, that they resisted. They would not be forced against their consent. Our people are not going to be forced, and God forbid that they ever shall! I like to see that spirit of manhood which animates the breasts of the young men of the country, and incites them to stand up and vindicate their manhood.

When they lose that, they lose everything. They are like an old overworked steer. You may beat him and beat him, but he loses all his spirit, and never resents it.

You will sit in that chair, and sit there as long as you choose, but when a man comes and commands you to remain there, you become restive, and don't want to obey.

That is the spirit of the American people. They don't want to be forced, and they are not going to have a candidate forced upon them against their consent.

Good government is a great blessing to any people, and a bad government is a great curse to any people. There is no telling how far bad government injures a people. It is insidious in its effects. It goes into their pockets every way. It injures them in every way.

Good government protects, encourages and helps people, and enables them to exert their energies. There is nothing that this people ought to prize higher than good government.

If I had a giant's power I would wield it with a giant's strength to impress upon the minds of the people the necessity of good government. [Great applause.]

I would have it written upon their hearts with a pen of iron. Aye! I would have it engraven there as with the point of a diamond. I would have it proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the land, until each hill and dale, and each lonely valley should become responsive to the sound of good government. [Great applause.]

Now, from what I have said, you would naturally infer that I favored as a candidate for governor Tom Norwood. I do favor him. I know him well. I know him to be an able lawyer, who will be under no necessity for employing outside lawyers to advise him what to do in the executive department. I know him to be an honest man. He is a self-made man. He understands how to take care of his own interests, and that is a very safe criterion, for a man who will not take care of his own interests, is not a safe depository of political power to take care of the interests of other people; because if his instincts are not sharp enough to enable him to protect his own interests, they will not enable him to protect the interests of other people. Your observation demonstrates that fact. He is a good man, an honest man, a correct man; and I have no doubt will administer the affairs of this government as they should be administered.

He will look into these abuses. He will look in to this convict lease business, and he will examine and see whether it has been abused or not, and if half what has been said is true, it has been most shamefully abused. And it is natural that it should be, for when you give men power over human beings for their own interests exclusively, they will extract the last drop of blood from them. That is not the philosophy of penitentiary confinement and punishment. The true philosophy is to reform them and make them better citizens, and keep them from injuring others during their confinement, and not to give private individuals the power to extract the last drop of blood from them, for private gain, which is the natural interest of the lessees who hire them.

I do not intend to be understood as saying that Governor Colquitt is responsible for the convict lease business. It was inaugurated before he came into office, but I do say it is his duty to exercise a close scrutiny over these lessees, and see that they do not abuse the power entrusted to them. That is his duty, and it is a clear duty. As I have just remarked, the temptation to abuse that power is great; all they can get out of these poor convicts is clear gain. They care nothing for their reformation or character. All they care for is to get the last drop of blood from them; and it is the duty of the executive department of the government to see to it, and see closely that they do not abuse it.

Tom Norwood has obligated himself to look into these things; and from my knowledge of the man, he will do so.

My history as a public man has existed some time. I have always endeavored to promote good government. In 1828, I was the youngest member of the Georgia legislature. In 1833 I was the youngest judge of the superior courts in the state. In 1845, when the supreme court was organized, I was the youngest judge upon that bench; and when I resigned the other day, I was the oldest. I have been in the service of the people of Georgia upwards of thirty five years, and I have always endeavored to reflect no discredit upon the people of Georgia; and especially has it been my purpose to reflect no discredit upon the people of Meriwether county, which has been my home for upwards of forty-five years, and where I expect to be buried. And, so far as I have heard, there has been no formal protest of any want of confidence in my official conduct, with but a single exception and that is of very recent date.

I owe a debt of gratitude to the people of Georgia which I can never repay. They trusted me in my youth when I was scarcely able to trust myself. They have honored and trusted me in my vigorous manhood. They have honored and trusted me in my old age. And when the last setting sun shall close down upon my earthly career, my last prayer shall be for the good government, the honor, welfare and prosperity of the whole people of this grand old commonwealth. [Great and continuous applause.]

A Democratic Elector Working for Norwood.

CARTERSVILLE, GA., September 9, 1880.—Editors Constitution: I have read with much interest your editorial comments upon the now famous convict catechism.

Permit me to direct your impartial attention to a pamphlet which I am informed is being extensively circulated among the negroes of this state. It is headed "Unanswerable reasons why the colored man should vote for Colquitt for governor over Norwood." It contains, among other "campaign facts," the following words: "Now it is well known, and greatly to be deplored, that prior to that time (delivery of Norwood's Oxford address) there had existed in the state kuklux organizations and bands of desperadoes, who frequently assailed the colored man while asleep in his cabin, and violently assassinated him. At the time of the delivery of the speech Mr. Norwood was a United States senator, and he could not have been ignorant of the existence of these bands of desperadoes. And with a knowledge of the fact, he arraigned the negro race in a violent manner, as is shown by the above quotation (from Norwood's Oxford address), and said 'Cut him down; why cumbereth he the ground?' Yes, this enemy of the colored race, now a candidate for governor and cringing for negro support, then denounced the negro as a cumberer of the ground, and encouraged the assassin, with his dagger drawn, saying, 'Cut him down!' Yes, slay him, was the meaning, and thus rid yourselves of him."

Now, Messrs. Editors, this pamphlet is being circulated among the negroes to secure their votes for Governor Colquitt. Public attention was first drawn, during this canvass, to Mr. Norwood's speech by Governor Colquitt at Covington. The governor's inuendo is now taken up and re-echoed in this pamphlet all over Georgia.

I desire to call the attention of the democrats of Georgia to the charges it makes againts us:

First. It asserts that there existed in our midst bands of desperadoes.

Second. That those bands of Georgia desperadoes, frequently assassinated defenseless negroes as they lay asleep in their humble houses.

Third. That Georgia's senator stood by and encouraged these foul murders.

I call upon the white men of Georgia to notice that these charges are made by the friends of their governor, and circulated among the negroes to gain their votes for their governor. Remember that.

Messrs. Editors, for fifteen years the kuklux and the bloody-shirt argument has sufficed to defeat the democracy in every national contest. The people of the north have distrusted us. They have doubted our sincerity. They have believed that the old prejudices of slave ownership would revive, and react against the former slave if the solid south were allowed to elect a president. I am not discussing the justice of this sentiment. I am stating the undeniable fact of its existence. As long as this conviction lasts, democratic success in northern states will remain impossible.

The eyes of the union are turned to Indiana. That state is close and both parties are putting forth all their strength to carry it. Suppose that to-morrow every radical orator in that state were to proclaim: "For years the republicans have been warning you not to trust the south. We have been declaring that they oppress and murder defenseless negro citizens because they vote for the party who set them free. But the south denied it, and their democratic friends here in Indiana are denying it still. Now I hold in my hand a recent speech made by the governor of Georgia, in which he charges that Thomas M. Norwood, United States senator from that state, advised the people of the south to cut the negro down. That is not all. Emboldened by this speech, some of the governor's friends have published a pamphlet, which is now circulating all over that state, in which they charge that at that time, kuklux organizations and bands of desperadoes were murdering negroes as they lay asleep in their cabins at night, and that this very United States senator stood by and encouraged it. This is the admission they make to the world, and this is the document which the governor of Georgia, is circulating among the negroes to gain their votes." What reply could our friends in Indiana make to this? But one; "It must be true, for surely they would not lie upon themselves, or circulate a lie for personal benefit, or slander their own state through greed for office."

Messrs. Editors, as a democratic elector I call upon you to denounce this infamous pamphlet. Let not the leading democratic journal of Georgia be silent while her people are represented as assassins, and her senator as an accomplice of villains.

As a democratic elector I call upon the governor to denounce this slander upon the peaceful, law-abiding citizens who elected him to office. I do not believe he will remain silent to profit by a lie told upon his mother state.

As a democratic elector I call upon the governor to declare that he does not believe that any senator of Georgia ever desired that any unlawful harm should be done to the least of all her citizens. Let him bear testimony that no representative of this grand old commonwealth has ever tolerated a crime or the thought thereof, against the life or liberty of a single negro. I cannot believe that the governor will remain silent while we are slandered that he may thrive.

The people should administer an overwhelming rebuke to those men who are lying upon them, and endangering the success of national democracy in many northern states where their slanders may be repeated.

Let Alfred H. Colquitt first pronounce the rebuke. Let John B. Gordon echo it from every stump.

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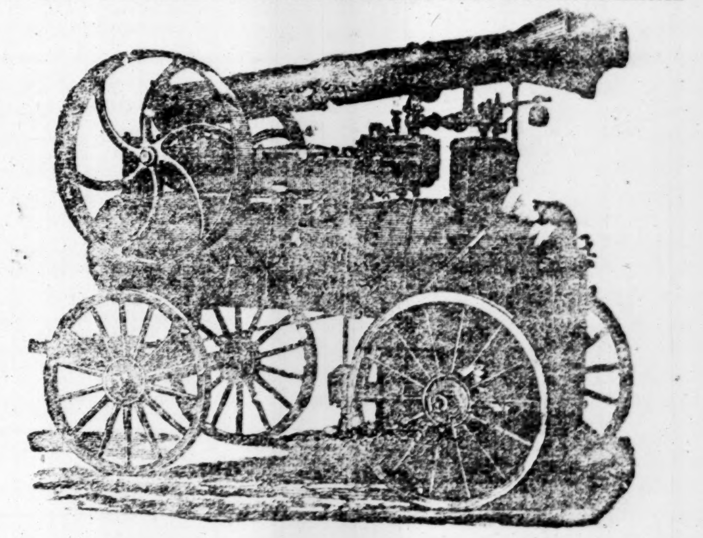

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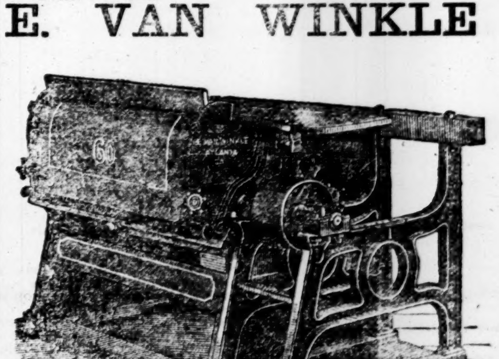

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